

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### TRIBUTE TO THOMAS W. READY

#### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to congratulate a remarkable gentleman, Thomas W. Ready, for his outstanding leadership and dedication to his country and the State of Colorado. Tom is a long time resident of Pueblo, Colorado, where his hard work and vision have taken the GOP to new heights in the community. What's more, Tom has had an outstanding career as a Dentist in the Pueblo area, a career that is now coming to a close. Tom's contributions to the citizens of Colorado are great in number and deserve the recognition of Congress.

Tom is a wonderful model of the ideal citizen. Tom was born in Pueblo, Colorado in 1944, where he spent his formative years. Tom attended college at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, and later pursued his graduate work at the Washington University School of Dentistry in St. Louis, Missouri. After graduating with a degree in dentistry in 1970, Tom was drafted into the United States Army and assigned to the Army Dental Corp at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. While serving his country in the military, Tom had the opportunity to represent South Carolina at the 1972 Republican National Convention in Miami.

Tom has not only had an exceptional career in the Armed Services, but he's also been highly active in his community. After obtaining the rank of Major, he returned to Colorado and set up a private dental practice in Pueblo. Later, he started a longhorn ranch just up the road from Pueblo in Beulah. In Colorado, Tom remained active in the Republican Party, where he became precinct chairman for the Republican Party in Beulah. Tom has continued to be a prominent force in the Republican Party ever since, working on numerous Republican campaigns and holding an array of positions. He's been the Chairman of the 3rd Congressional District several times, as well as Vice Chairman, Treasurer and a member of the State Executive Committee. He was elected Chairman of the Pueblo County GOP where he's served with great distinction the last 10 years.

When Tom began as Chairman of Pueblo County, the party was troubled with debt and facing a countywide Democratic advantage of 3.5 to 1. Under Thomas' tutelage, the Party has brought its fiscal house in order and 3 of 5 Representatives in the area are currently Republican. The success of the GOP is in no small way attributable to Tom's hard work.

In July of 2000, Governor Bill Owens appointed Tom to the Colorado State Parks Board. In addition, Tom currently serves as the campaign Treasurer for my friend U.S. Senator BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL.

For all these reasons, and many more, Tom deserves the commendation of this body. It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to

Tom for his dedication and service to his community over the years and congratulate him on an outstanding career. He has worked hard for our community and for our great state.

### REINTRODUCTION OF THE "CODE OF ELECTION ETHICS"

#### HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, most campaign reform efforts are focused on the financing aspect. This is an important issue, and I am a strong proponent of moving forward with meaningful campaign finance reform. However, while the American people are tired of the abuses in our campaign finance system, they are equally tired of the negative campaigns that seem to have become the norm. I strongly believe that the tone and content of campaigns has an impact on public trust in government and citizen participation in the electoral process.

For that reason, I am reintroducing legislation that would encourage congressional candidates to abide by a "Code of Election Ethics." It is based on the Maine Code of Election Conduct, which was developed in 1995 at the Margaret Chase Smith Library in Skowhegan, Maine with the assistance of the Institute for Global Ethics. In the past three elections, most Maine candidates for Congress and Governor have signed a Code, pledging to conduct "honest, fair, respectful, responsible and compassionate" campaigns. The Code has worked well, and Maine voters have benefited from generally positive issue-based campaigns. Maine's voter participation rates consistently have been among the highest in the nation.

Similar Codes have been used in other states, including Washington and Ohio. My legislation would make the Code available to candidates nationwide and would require the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate to make public the names of candidates who have agreed to the Code. The Code of Election Ethics will serve as a reminder to candidates, and provide the public with a yardstick by which to measure candidates' performance.

Something must be done to enhance people's confidence in government and faith in our democracy. I believe this bill is a step in the right direction, and I hope that many of you will add your support to this effort to improve the quality of congressional campaigns.

### TRIBUTE TO VERNON COX

#### HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Vernon Cox. Mr. Cox was born

in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1928, and passed away on January 14, 2001, in Kentfield, California.

Essentially a quadriplegic for much of his adulthood, he devoted his own life to improve the lives of the poor, the sick, the disabled. He worked for greater economic opportunities for minorities. As a member of the Marin County Human Rights Commission, he fought to eliminate bigotry. He also added his most influential voice to protect our environment and was one of the founders of the environmental education program at the College of Marin.

As a co-founder of the Marin Center for Independent Living Mr. Cox was instrumental in providing housing, employment, access to public transportation, and recreation for the disabled, and served on the Golden Gate Bridge District's Disabled Access Committee. He advocated for employment opportunities for women, minorities, and other groups as a member of the Marin County Affirmative Action Advisory Committee. He served on a seemingly endless number of commissions, committees, panels, and boards, and all from his wheelchair.

Mr. Speaker, we have lost a great man. We have lost an irreplaceable member of our community. He will be sorely missed by all of us who value the dignity of every individual and cherish the diversity of our great nation. Vernon Cox was a true hero.

### TRIBUTE TO STANLEY L. DODSON

#### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize a remarkable citizen, Stanley L. Dodson, for his continued dedication to the people of Colorado. Stanley is being honored by Glenwood Chamber Resort as their 2001 Citizen of the Year. Stanley has had a long and distinguished career and it is obvious why he is receiving this honor. Stanley's contributions to the citizens of Colorado are great in number and deserve the recognition of Congress.

Stanley is a great role model and an outstanding citizen. Stanley has not only had an exceptional career in the engineering field, but he's also been highly active in his community. Stanley started his career after graduating from the University of Colorado at Boulder with a degree in Civil Engineering and Business Administration in 1941. During his college years, Stanley became the formidable leader that has won him recognition today. Stanley has always had the gift of leadership, from his time as senior class high school president and valedictorian to president of the PI Kappa fraternity to holding numerous board positions.

Most significantly, Stanley also served his country during World War II. In 1942, he was commissioned as an officer in the United

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

States Naval Reserves, where he was able to further his education in engineering at numerous training schools. After serving his country with distinction, Stanley focused his energies and efforts on working for the Colorado State Highway Commission. Appointed by Governor Love in 1965, he later became Chairman of the Commission in 1973. During his career, he was a model of service, focusing his time and personal resources on the betterment of his state and community.

Stanley is a pillar of the Glenwood Springs community. His accomplished career addressing the transportation issues of the State of Colorado over the past 55 years has earned him the honor Citizen of the Year. Beyond his important work in the transportation sector, Stanley is also being honored for his great work on various local causes. Stanley has won numerous awards acknowledging his commitment to the community. In 1991, the Alumni Association of the University of Colorado at Boulder gave Stanley the "Alumni Recognition Award." In that same year, the Glenwood Springs Chamber Resort Association honored him with its first "Lifetime Achievement Award". For all these reasons, and many more, Stanley deserves the commendation of this body.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to Stanley for his dedication and service to his community over the years and congratulate him on an outstanding career and on this distinguished honor. He has worked hard for our community and for our great state. He is clearly deserving of the honor of being named Citizen of the Year.

Stanley, we are all very proud of you and grateful for your service.

IN HONOR OF VERA GILLIS

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a woman from my home State of Ohio who in many ways exemplifies the qualities of our greatest citizens. On March 11, Vera Gillis will celebrate her 70th birthday. Throughout her life, Vera Gillis has served as an example of how hard work can touch the lives of others.

To say Vera Gillis is still going strong would be an understatement. This year, Vera will run her church's rummage sale and tutor numerous students from overseas. Vera Gillis also exemplifies compassion as she brings the Eucharist to those who aren't able to attend Mass every week. This year, she will welcome home her children who will come from as far away as Maine, Massachusetts, California, Florida, Washington, D.C. and Belgium to celebrate her birthday.

Throughout her life, Vera has consistently worked to make day-to-day life more meaningful and enriching by bringing people together with her overwhelming enthusiasm and wonderful sense of humor. She has served as the unofficial neighborhood ambassador since the early 1960s when her growing family moved to Westlake. Vera made sure everyone knew each other, even if it was just getting together at her house for an annual Christmas party. Now a grandmother of six, Vera has always

made her home a special place for children. Not only did she teach Spanish gratis to the students at Holy Trinity Elementary School, she also taught the neighborhood kids how to swim, go Christmas caroling and even put on musical shows.

She has been a steadfast and dear companion to her ever-growing circle of close friends. As an active member of Holy Trinity Church and its affiliated school in Avon, Ohio, Vera has contributed much more than even the 20 years of playground duty would indicate. Despite the many changes and the enormous growth in Westlake and Avon as suburbs, one of the constants has been the sense of community that results when people like Vera live there. Always quick to share a smile or kind words, Vera Gillis has helped to bring her community together.

One of Vera Gillis' most notable achievements has been her dedication to teaching English as a Second Language and American Citizenship classes. Her never-ending patience and enjoyment in bringing people from such diverse countries as Denmark, Poland, and Japan together is truly remarkable. Rather than just instructing people in the English language or American history, she shows people how to be neighbors, friends, and citizens. I would like to thank Vera for her commitment and service to the people of the State of Ohio. My fellow colleagues, please join me in wishing Vera Gillis a very happy 70th birthday.

100 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT—  
A CELEBRATION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, last night I had the honor to participate in the celebration of the 100th birthday of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). As I noted in my remarks at the event, NIST was one of the very first and one of the most important actions Congress took at the beginning of the 20th Century.

NIST was established to help bring rationality to the profusion of standards that were plaguing this country at the turn of the last century. As to its future, it could be anything from looking at the molecular structure of ceramics or the security of our computers or guidance to a small manufacturer on how to update operations. We are indebted to NIST for what it has done in the past as I am sure we will be for what it provides us in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I doubt that very many people are aware of NIST, its history and its importance to the nation. Since I touched on many of these points in my address last night, I insert the full text of my remarks for the information of my colleagues at this point in the RECORD.

STATEMENT ON NIST ANNIVERSARY, MARCH 6, 2001

It's a delight and a privilege to join with you this evening to celebrate the 100th birthday of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. And I have to say that the timing of this event is auspicious for me, in

particular. It's great to be assuming the chairmanship of the House Science Committee as NIST is celebrating its centenary because the existence of NIST is concrete proof that Congress can get some things right when it comes to science and technology policy.

Establishing NIST was one the very first and one of the most important actions Congress took at the dawn of the 20th Century—a century that was to see technology and standardization change our world as never before. And we are still reaping the rewards of that foresight as we begin the 21st Century.

I have to note, though, that while NIST is richly deserving of tonight's gala; the festivities are a little out of character for NIST, which from the start has gone about its business in an unassuming, even inconspicuous way. Even the law that created the laboratory didn't have a name—it was known by the rather plain and workaday designation, "the Act of March 3, 1901"—a date that has lived in neither infamy nor fame, a date that no schoolchild has been forced to memorize.

Given NIST's "nose-to-the-grindstone" work ethic, its stream of consistent productivity without fanfare, its focus on the essential but largely invisible foundations of modern technology, one might think that a good title for a history of NIST's first century would be "One Hundred Years of Solitude."

But how extraordinarily misleading that would be—because the actual secret of NIST's success has been its "partnerships"—partnerships with the private sector, partnerships with other federal agencies and laboratories, partnerships with state and local governments. NIST is well known to the people who keep our economy healthy, and it's NIST's ability to work with just about anybody that has kept it fresh, vital and valuable—as fundamental a key to American prosperity as it was the day it was created.

NIST is a worthy and needed partner because its mission is problem-solving. NIST was established to help bring rationality to the profusion of standards that were afflicting the United States at the turn of the last century—a profusion that could have tragic consequences when, for example, major fires could not be extinguished because of varying standards for hoses and hydrants. And that problem-solving ethos has been maintained to this very day—whether NIST is probing abstruse questions about the molecular structure of ceramics, or helping to ensure the security of our computers, or providing guidance to a small manufacturer on how to update his operations through the Manufacturing Extension Program.

And we also still draw on NIST's expertise to solve problems that are endemic to the economy as a whole—with the Advanced Technology Program, for example, which has helped a wide variety of companies pass through the so-called "valley of death" that can prevent good research ideas from becoming good processes or products.

But tonight's focus is not on the past—although NIST's record accomplishment provides plenty of cause for celebration. We're really here to make a downpayment on the future by showing all the current and former directors and staff at NIST how grateful we are for their dedication, their imagination and their insight. Working steadily and fruitfully outside the limelight, they have enabled our nation's reputation for technological progress to shine.

Now it's hard to know what the technology of tomorrow will look like. History is littered with embarrassingly misguided predictions—a few of them even uttered in hearings before the House Science Committee. But I think it's safe to say that, whatever

the technology of the future is, NIST will have played a role in its creation, enhancement or propagation.

So I want again to thank everyone who has made NIST a success and to pledge to all of you that I will do my best to ensure that NIST continues to set the standard for what a federal lab should be.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK R.  
MASCARENAS

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I now honor an extraordinary human being and great American Frank R. Mascarenas. Mr. Mascarenas was loved and admired by many. He was an educator, an active force in the life of youth in his community, and first and foremost, a loving family man. Sadly, Frank died on January 25 surrounded by friends and family. As family, friends, and former students mount this loss, I would like to honor this great man.

Mr. Mascarenas was an individual that served his country, state, and national well. For most of his life, Frank worked as an educator, Frank began his teaching career in 1959 in Cortez, CO, after having served his country for eight years in the U.S. Army. In addition to being an outstanding teacher throughout the course of his career, Frank was also dedicated to sports and to coaching. He began coaching in Cortez at the same time he began his teaching tenure. As an educator and a coach, he helped to improve the quality of life in his community.

Frank grew up in Montrose, CO, where he was well known and widely admired. He was raised by his grandmother, Manuela Lovato, and Aunt, Cecilia Trujillo. He graduated from Montrose High School and then earned his bachelors of arts degree in education after attending Ft. Lewis College and Adam State Colleges. Frank married his life partner and beautiful wife Carolyn Leech in the summer of 1958. Frank and Carolyn have three children—a son Mark, and daughters Stacey and Kelli.

After teaching and coaching in Cortez until 1981, he took his talents to Rangely where he again had a dramatic impact on the community's youth. In 1991, Frank joined the ranks of Palisade High School where he had a famed coaching tenure. While at Palisade, Frank was an integral part of a remarkable run that brought Palisade four consecutive state championships. This historic championship run was fitting punctuation for Frank's successful career as a coach and educator. Like those great Palisade football teams, Frank was a champion in the truest meaning of the word. More than just winning football games, though, Frank helped instill lifeshaping virtues in both his players and students alike.

Mr. Speaker and fellow colleagues, as you can see, this extraordinary human being truly deserves our gratitude for his service to our community. Frank R. Mascarenas may be gone, but his legacy will long endure in the minds of those who were fortunate enough to know him. Colorado is a better place because of Frank Mascarenas.

Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife, Carolyn, and his children, Mark, Stacey, and Kelli, during this difficult time. Like these loved ones, western Colorado will miss Frank greatly.

VILLAGE OF PINECREST CELEBRATES FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF INCORPORATION INTO MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the Village of Pinecrest, of which I am a proud resident, as the County of Miami-Dade's twenty-ninth municipality. It is with great pleasure that I congratulate Mayor Evelyn Langlieb Greer, the Village Council, and all the residents of Pinecrest on five productive and successful years as part of one of the nation's largest counties.

Mayor Langlieb Greer's leadership and that of the Council has certainly been instrumental in making the Village of Pinecrest one of the best and most rewarding places to live in South Florida. Its schools, some of the best in the County, its parks and recreational areas, and its convenient location make Pinecrest one of the most desirable residential areas in Miami. My family and I are honored to call this community home and I commend the Mayor and the Council for working so hard to ensure that it remains one of the best places to live.

The residents of Pinecrest should also be proud to have Village Manager Peter Lombardi, Assistant Village Manager Yocelyn Galiano Gomez, and their staff working to ensure that the Village policies and laws are smoothly implemented and administered. Without their dedicated service and that of Police Chief John Hohensee, Operations Manager Michael Liotti, and all of Pinecrest's police officers, truly our Village's finest Pinecrest would not be the safe and wonderful place that it is.

The sense of community and hometown atmosphere is enhanced and complemented by the many benefits of the surrounding greater Miami area. I have lived in Pinecrest for many years and never cease to marvel at the beauty and comfort of this area.

I ask my Congressional colleagues to join me in congratulating the Village of Pinecrest and wishing much continued success to: Vice Mayor Cindie Blanck, and Councilmen Barry Blaxberg, Leslie Bowe, and Robert Hingston.

DROP IN MEDICARE IMPROPER PAYMENTS

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) reported that improper Medicare payments to doctors, hospitals and other health

care providers declined in fiscal year (FY) 2000 to an estimated level of 6.8 percent. This level compares with an error rate of approximately 8 percent in FY 1999. The error rate has fallen by roughly half since it was first estimated at approximately 14 percent in FY 1996.

The FY 2000 payment error rate represents improper payments of \$11.9 billion out of total payments of \$173.6 billion in the traditional fee-for-service Medicare program. This improper payment amount compares with improper payments of \$13.5 billion in FY 1999 and \$23.2 billion in FY 1996.

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) met its target for reducing the Medicare error rate to 7 percent in FY 2000 and continues to take steps to meet its FY 2002 goal of 5 percent.

Mr. Speaker, this continued decline in the Medicare error rate demonstrates the success of all the actions that HCFA has taken to reduce billing errors in Medicare over the past five years. According to the Inspector General, the significant, sustained improvement reflects HCFA's improved oversight, its efforts to clarify Medicare payment policies, and its insistence that doctors and health care providers fully document the services that they provide. Other factors have been new initiatives and resources to prevent, detect and eliminate errors and fraud in Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, many criticized HCFA when the payment error rate was 14 percent and demanded that HCFA reduce it.

Now many criticize HCFA for the actions it has taken to reduce payment errors and for insisting that providers file claims accurately. I say that we should praise HCFA for its efforts to reduce Medicare payment errors, and we should ensure that HCFA does not diminish its efforts to reduce those errors still further. We should not be satisfied with payment errors in Medicare.

To achieve further reductions in Medicare payment errors, we must reduce the complexity of Medicare payment rules and improve provider education and information, but we must continue to insist on accuracy in claims filing. We must increase the resources available to HCFA to help providers file their claims properly and to monitor claims to ensure correctness. We must also provide the resources to upgrade HCFA's claims processing systems and other information technology systems, without which we cannot hope to continue to reduce errors in Medicare payments.

It is important to understand that the error rate does not measure the level of fraud in Medicare, although some errors could be the result of fraud. Instead, the error rate measures the percentage of payments made by Medicare that were not supported by documentation by providers or that otherwise did not meet Medicare payment requirements.

According to the Inspector General, virtually all of the claims examined in the audit were paid correctly by Medicare based on the information that providers submitted in the claims. The error rate was calculated by examining a statistically valid sample of Medicare claims, and auditors reviewed the medical records supporting the claims with the assistance of medical experts. The sample findings were then projected over the universe of Medicare fee-for-service benefit payments.

TRIBUTE TO JIMMIE WILLIAM  
LLOYD

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to recognize an outstanding citizen and a remarkable leader, Jimmie William Lloyd, the now former Chairman of the Republican Party in Fremont, Colorado. During his tenure, Jimmie took the GOP to new heights. Despite being diagnosed with cancer in 2000, Jimmie never lost his focus and was able to complete his term as Chairman. As Chairman, Jimmie led the party to election victory in every local office, with the largest voter turnout in recent history. For his service to the party and the American people, I would now like to pay tribute to this great American.

Jimmie was born on November 23, 1930 in Poland, Ohio. His family later moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma in 1932. Oklahoma remained his home while he pursued his education, culminating at the University of Tulsa where he earned a bachelors degree. Jimmie continued his education while serving his country in the United States Air Force. He graduated from the Aviation Cadet Basic Navigator School in Houston, Texas in 1953. He later earned the rank of Second Lieutenant in the United States Air Force Reserves. Jimmie's distinguished service to his country continued while serving eight years on active duty, two of which were as a Navigator Bombardier on B-36's, and three years as a Pilot on KC-97s. Altogether, Jimmie served his country faithfully for twenty two years in both the Air Force Reserves and the Air National Guard, piloting everything from C-119's to F-100's.

Jimmie used the practical knowledge he gained in the Air Force to educate future generations about aerospace science and flying. He established an Aerospace Science program in the Tulsa Public High Schools. In addition, he commanded a Cadet Civil Air Patrol Squadron, and he has instructed high school students on flying Cessna O-2 Bird Dogs and Piper PA-18 Supercubs. Jimmie and his family moved to Florence, Colorado in 1983, where he later retired from the United States Air Force Reserves in 1990. While faithfully serving his country for 22 years, he has earned numerous awards and commendations. He has received the Distinguished Service Medal, Outstanding Unit Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Medal with Star, Vietnam Service Medal, U.S.A.F. Longevity Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Reserve Longevity Medal, Oklahoma Distinguished Service Medal, Oklahoma Outstanding Service Medal, and Cold War Certificate of Recognition.

Jimmie has a supportive family that has followed his lead in serving our great country. All three of his sons have served in the United States Armed Services—one in the Air Force, one in the Navy, and one is a graduate of the United Air Force Academy. Behind all of these accomplished men is one remarkable woman, Myrna Faye Pugh. Jimmie and Myrna have been married for 46 years.

In addition to being an outstanding family man and serving with great distinction in the U.S.A.F., Jimmie has been active in the Republican Party for over fifty years, serving in

many volunteer positions. He served as Fremont County Chairman in 1999–2000, was elected to the Florence City Council, and was named to the Limited Gaming Advisory and Airport Advisory Committees. He's been a member of the Retired Officers Association, a member of the Numismatic Association, a member of Safari Club International, as well as an avid sportsman.

Throughout his life Jimmie has devoted himself to the cause of his country. Of all the many accolades that Jimmie has commanded, the one he is most proud of is standing in the Oval Office with his 92 year old father, his three sons, and the Honorable JOEL HEFLEY, where he presented a silver boot jacket to President Ronald Reagan.

As Jimmie moves on to new pursuits, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank him for his remarkable work. In my opinion, Jimmie will long be remembered as a servant for both the Republican Party and for his Country. For this service, America is deeply proud and forever grateful.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, due to the blizzard in New England, I was unavoidably detained in my District and unable to get back to Washington yesterday to vote on rollcall votes 26 and 27. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on each vote, and I ask that my statement appear in the RECORD at the appropriate point.

IN HONOR OF CAMP RAMAH IN  
THE BERKSHIRES

**HON. JERROLD NADLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Camp Ramah in the Berkshires. For over 35 years, this prestigious institution has provided hundreds of children in the New York and New Jersey area with the opportunity to explore their creative, academic, athletic and spiritual nature in a nurturing and motivating atmosphere.

Located on beautiful Lake Ellis, Camp Ramah in the Berkshires combines educational and recreational activities that leave a lasting impression on its campers, reminding them long after their camp session ends to strive for the best in every aspect of their lives.

There are not many places where a child can windsurf, take a computer class, learn how to develop pictures and act in his or her own play all in the same day. But at Camp Ramah in the Berkshires, it happens every day. Taking advantage of their surroundings, campers go on overnight hikes, rock climbing excursions, and sailing trips while also learning about the very environment they are enjoying. Classes on photography, woodworking, drama, music and dance serve as a creative stimulus. The experienced and dedicated staff

act as teachers, counselors and role models, helping to shape children into responsible, attentive, caring adults.

What further sets apart Camp Ramah in the Berkshires from other summer camps are the Jewish values that pervade the entire camp experience. Campers have 45-minute periods dedicated to Judaic Studies 5 days a week and also undertake week-long projects in Hebrew. Campers join together for Shabbat meals and services, improve their understanding of the Hebrew language, and learn how to prepare traditional Jewish meals.

Although a child may leave Camp Ramah in the Berkshires after just a few weeks, the camp experience never leaves the child. By the end of the summer campers have forged new friendships, pushed their limits and return home more confident, more knowledgeable and stronger in their faith.

I wish Camp Ramah in the Berkshires continued success and am confident that the future holds nothing but excellence for the institution and its community.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN P. SHEELAN

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I now honor an extraordinary human being and great American, Captain John P. Sheelan of the Pueblo police force. Mr. Sheelan was described as one of the "best-liked officers on the force" who demonstrated both remarkable valor and compassion everyday. "He was pretty well-liked community wide, he had that kind of personality. I don't know anyone who didn't like John," said by police Chief Ron Gravatt in a recent Pueblo Chieftain article. Sadly, John died in February in a motorcycle accident. As family, friends, and colleagues mourn this profound loss, I would like to honor this truly great American.

Mr. Sheelan was an individual that served his country, state and nation well. John was never too far from the outdoors, something that he loved. He was an avid weightlifter, but his true passion was his motorcycle. Tragically, John's life was cut short while embarking on the activity that he loved.

John was a long time Pueblo resident who was well known and widely admired. "John loved kids. On the beat, he liked to stop and talk to the kids," recalls Captain John Barger about his close friend. John has served his community for over three decades. As a police officer, he was dedicated to protecting the people of Pueblo, and as a community member he was committed to the betterment of society. John held numerous positions at the department, where he spent about 15 years as a detective investigating many of the department's highest profile cases. John was a highly skilled member of his profession.

Mr. Speaker and fellow colleagues, as you can see, this extraordinary human being truly deserves our timeless gratitude for his service. John P. Sheehan may be gone, but his legacy will long endure in the minds of those who were fortunate enough to know him. Colorado is a better place because of John Sheelan.

The nation's thoughts and prayers are with his wife, Pamela, and his children, Lori, Kelli,

Clay and Brock, and his colleagues at the Pueblo Police Department. Like these loved ones, the Pueblo community and the State of Colorado will miss John greatly.

#### TRIBUTE TO HAL SHOUP

##### HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, Hal Shoup, one of the key leaders in the advertising industry, a man who is both a professional colleague and good friend of mine, is retiring and moving to his mountain top home in Marshall, Virginia.

Hal is not actually a native of my home state of Ohio. He spent the first few years of his life in Michigan, but spent much of his professional career as the head of one of the largest advertising agencies in Cleveland, Ohio. As president of Liggett-Stashower, he played a major part in the rejuvenation of downtown Cleveland and was involved in the social and cultural rebirth of the area.

When he moved to Washington in 1989 as Executive Vice President of the AAAA's office, he brought with him the same reputation for integrity and humor that made him such a leader in Cleveland. I should add, he also brought with him the same very effective golf game.

Hal has been an insightful and thoughtful industry spokesman and a highly respected representative of the advertising agency business. I would like to extend to Hal Shoup warm congratulations on his retirement.

#### A TRIBUTE TO DR. MACK ROBERTS OF WAYNE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

##### HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I use this extraordinary means to sadly inform the House of the passing of a great American, a patriarch of Wayne County, Kentucky, and a family friend.

Mr. Speaker, long after other doctors had stopped making house calls, Dr. Mack Roberts kept making his rounds. While other doctors were delivering babies in hospital rooms and administering vaccinations in sparkling new clinics, this humble man, known to his patients simply as "Doc", took his skills to the dusty roads in one of the most rural areas of the Nation—a four-county region of southeastern Kentucky.

A beloved physician, Dr. Mack Roberts, of Monticello, Kentucky, died Monday at St. Joseph's Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky, at the age of 97.

Dr. Roberts provided medical care to patients throughout Kentucky's Wayne, Pulaski, Clinton and McCreary counties for 61 years, going to remote hills and hollows to deliver babies, provide vaccinations, and care for generations of family members. When there was no hospital at all in Wayne County, Dr. Roberts and his wife, Alma Dolen Roberts, opened their home on Main Street in Monticello to the

sick and injured for treatment. They accepted patients at all hours of the day and night, sometimes turning their home into a makeshift emergency room. No patient was ever turned away.

Dr. Roberts grew up amid his large family in rural Wayne County in frontier-like surroundings, beginning in a log house. This Member was born at home only two or three miles from the same place. The Roberts and Rogers families have been close all the while. I especially remember Dr. Roberts' father, Rhodes Roberts, presiding over the Sunday School classes in the small, weatherboard, rural Elk Spring Valley Baptist Church, from my earliest memories. A much younger Dr. Mack Roberts would be quietly participating in the church activities. Later, my father, O.D. Rogers, assisted Dr. Roberts and others in raising the money to construct the new (and present) home for the church.

Dr. Mack Roberts earned a degree from Cumberland College in 1926 and his medical degree in 1932 from the University of Louisville College of Medicine. He came home to Wayne County to serve as county health officer, where the job of vaccinating children against common diseases became a personal crusade. He opened his private practice in Monticello in 1939.

He once told an interviewer that the most important medical instrument he could imagine was his Jeep, which he used to make house calls to patients across the region's most remote areas. He would take the Jeep as far as the road would take him, then sometimes climb atop a mule or a horse to travel the rest of the way.

But there was a time when these house calls took on an element of danger. During his years as a county health officer, he remembered that he would sometimes travel with an escort because some folks who saw him coming down the road thought he might have been a Federal agent looking for moonshine whiskey stills.

Over the years, "Doc" Roberts delivered 4,250 babies—about 90 percent of them delivered in the patients' home. For his work, he charged what the patient could afford, and sometimes that meant no payment at all. "One time I delivered a baby and the man offered me two gallons of moonshine," he has been quoted as saying. "I'm sorry now I didn't take it."

His career has been fondly remembered in two books chronicling his life. One book, entitled "Doc", was written by his great-nephew, the Rev. Howard W. Roberts, and published in 1987. Another book, written by his wife, Alma, was recently published under the title "House Calls: Memoirs of Life with a Kentucky Doctor." As recently as last fall, "Doc" and Alma Roberts made public appearances to sign the memoir.

Dr. Roberts retired from his practice on July 1, 1993, just before his 90th birthday. Since that time he has served as a director of the Monticello Banking Company. His wife; three daughters, Helen Dreese of Flint, Michigan, Ann Looney of Paris, Tennessee, and Marilyn Drake of Monticello; a brother; a sister; four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren survive him.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Mack Roberts had frequently said that he was put on this Earth for a reason: to serve the Lord and to serve his fellow man. It was a basic and abiding prin-

ciple that he carried with him throughout his 97 years. His selfless devotion to his community, his patients and his family has left an indelible legacy for the people of Kentucky and the Nation.

We mourn the passing of this fine physician and community leader, whose life serves as an example for future generations of Kentuckians and Americans to follow.

#### RECOGNIZING THE GENEROSITY OF A LIVING ORGAN DONOR

##### HON. KEN LUCAS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize Lisa Cooney of Park Hills, Kentucky. On January 11th of this year, Lisa generously donated one of her kidneys to Andy Thelen, a resident of Lakeside Park, Kentucky.

Andy was born twenty-eight years ago with one polycystic kidney and one underdeveloped kidney. At the time, the doctor told his parents he wouldn't live more than a month. Andy defied the odds from day one receiving a kidney transplant at eighteen months from another eighteen-month-old baby in California who had died in an accident. That kidney allowed him to lead a relatively normal life for twenty-six years. But when that kidney began to fail, Andy and his family embarked on a race against time to find another kidney donor.

Everyone in Andy's family was tested, but no one was a suitable donor. As Andy's name languished on a transplant list for a year and a half, his mother summed up her despair when she said, "How do you turn to somebody else and say, 'Will you give up part of yourself and your life for my son?'"

And then one day two years ago, Andy met Lisa Cooney through his sister-in-law. After they met, Lisa felt compelled to get tested to see if she might be a suitable donor—and miraculously, she was. Two months after their surgery, I am pleased to say that both Lisa Cooney and Andy Thelen are doing well. Andy returned to work on March 5th and reports that he is feeling great.

As a news anchor for WLWT Eyewitness News 5 in Cincinnati, Lisa has a unique opportunity to raise the public's awareness of the urgent need for organ donors. In addition, Lisa and Andy's experience serves to highlight the advances in transplant technology that enabled Andy to receive a kidney from a living donor.

I rise today to commend Lisa Cooney. Her courage and compassion should serve as an inspiration to us all. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing both Lisa Cooney and Andy Thelen a long and healthy life.

#### INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 911, A BILL TO AWARD THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO JOHN WALSH

##### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to introduce, along with 17 of my

colleagues, a bill that will recognize John Walsh, a true American hero, for his efforts in fighting crime, reuniting families, and bringing criminals to justice.

In February of 1988, "America's Most Wanted" premiered on seven local television stations across the United States. Since then, the show has profiled more than 1,500 fugitives, leading to the capture of over 1,000 of them. His weekly profiles of missing children on "America's Most Wanted" have led to the reunion of thirty missing children and their families.

Leading this aggressive attack on crime has been John Walsh, a man who has taken his own personal tragedy—the abduction and murder of his six-year-old son Adam—and used it as the inspiration to rededicate his life to helping children and to making America a safer place.

When six of the seven recent Texas prison escapees were apprehended (with the seventh committing suicide before being caught) in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains this past January, authorities were as quick to give credit as they were in making the capture. El Paso County (Colorado) Sheriff John Anderson noted that a "couple who had become acquainted with some of the escapees saw a segment on them on 'America's Most Wanted' on Saturday night and wondered whether their new friends were some of the escapees." The couple subsequently tipped off the authorities and the captures were made soon thereafter.

The drama that played out was something that most of the people of Woodland Park, Colorado had never seen before, but one that people who are familiar with "America's Most Wanted" and host John Walsh's commitment to law enforcement have seen time and time again. And though best known for his work on "America's Most Wanted," John Walsh's work with law enforcement agencies throughout the nation is equally notable. In 1988 he was named the U.S. Marshals "Man Of The Year," and two years later received the FBI's highest civilian award. He is the only private citizen to receive a Special Recognition Award by a U.S. Attorney General. And he has been honored in the Rose Garden four times by three different presidents. John Walsh has sacrificed his personal safety for the safety and security of all Americans.

In addition, his hard work aided the passage of the Missing Children Act of 1982 and the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984, the latter of which founded the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Mr. Speaker, John Walsh's tireless efforts have helped to raise a level of awareness of crime and victims here in the United States, and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation and commending John Walsh for his enduring contributions to law enforcement and the safety and well-being of our nation's children.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 26–27 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### DR. SHAWN CASEY RECEIVES 12TH SWINGLE AWARD

#### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Shawn M.J. Casey, who will be honored with this year's W. Francis Swingle Award by the Greater Pittston Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on March 17.

Frank Swingle was a well-known and respected figure in academia, in many charitable and fraternal organizations and in the arena of public oratory. Dr. Casey will be the twelfth recipient of this award, which is given each year to the individual who best honors the memory of the late Professor Swingle by his career, communal and personal achievements.

Dr. Casey was born and raised in Pittston Township, graduated from Wyoming Area High School in 1987, and received his bachelor's of science degree in biology and chemistry from Wilkes College in 1990. He served as vice president of the student government at the University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine from 1990 to 1994 and earned his doctorate there in 1994.

For the past six years, Dr. Casey has served the families of the area at his office in Pittston Township. During that time, he has also worked to promote good health in the area by presenting lectures on various dental products and helping to establish the Colgate Smile of the Game at the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Penguins home games.

His community involvement also extends to his service as past president of the Pittston Township Lions Club, a member of the executive board of the Pittston Area Family Center, a member of the Avoca Ancient Order of Hibernians and a third-degree member of the John F. Kennedy Knights of Columbus in Pittston. He is also a member of St. John the Evangelist Church in Pittston.

As a member of the Greater Pittston Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Dr. Casey was named Grand Marshal in 1997 and in 1992 was a golden donor for the Jack Brennan Scholarship Fund in memory of his father.

Dr. Casey is the son of the late George T. Casey and Suzanne Walker Malloy. His maternal grandparents are Anna Walker and the late Frank Walker, and his paternal grandparents are the late Marion Newcomb Casey and the late Thomas Casey.

He currently resides in Hughestown with his wife, the former Michele Wysokinski, and their 3-year-old son, George.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the good works of Dr. Shawn Casey and the honor he will soon receive, and I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on Rollcall No. 26, on H.R. 724, I was detained in route to Washington by air traffic delays. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### CHRISTIAN PRIESTS ABDUCTED AND BEATEN IN INDIA

#### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I was distressed to recently hear that two priests were abducted and beaten in India. On January 4, according to a report in India-West, the priests, known as Simon and David, were abducted from the village of Zer in Rajasthan and taken to the neighboring state of Gujarat, where they were beaten.

Unfortunately, this is just the latest in a series of attacks on Christians in the so-called "world's largest democracy" which has been going on since Christmas of 1998. It follows the murders of other priests, the rape of nuns, church burnings, attacks on Christian schools and prayer halls, the burning deaths of missionary Graham Staines and his two sons while they slept in their jeep by Hindu militants chanting "Victory to Hanuman (a Hindu god)," and other incidents.

After one incident that involved the rape of nuns, the VHP, which is part of the pro-Fascist RSS (the parent organization of the ruling BJP, hailed the rapists as "patriotic youth" and denounced the nuns as "anti-national elements." BJP leaders have said openly that everyone who lives in India must either be Hindu or be subservient to Hinduism. It has even been reported that the RSS has published a booklet on how to implicate Christians and other religious minorities, such as Sikhs and Muslims, in false criminal cases. The Indian government has killed more than 200,000 Christians in Nagaland. This pattern of religious tyranny and terrorism is apparently what India considers religious freedom.

It is not just Christians who have suffered from this kind of persecution, of course, but it seems to be their turn to be the featured victims. Sikhs, Muslims, and others have also been persecuted at the hands of the Indian government. Over 250,000 Sikhs have been murdered by the Indian government. Two independent investigations have shown that the massacre of 35 Sikhs in the village of Chithi Singhpora was carried out by the Indian government. The evidence also seems to show that the Indian government is responsible for the recent massacre of Sikhs in Kashmir. In November, 3,200 Sikhs, who were trying to get to Nankana Sahib in Pakistan on a religious pilgrimage, were attacked by 6,000 police with heavy sticks called lathis and tear gas. Only 800 of these Sikhs made it to the celebration of the birthday of Guru Nanak.

It is the BJP that destroyed the Babri mosque and still seek to build a Hindu temple on the site. Now BJP officials have been quoted as calling for the "Indianization" of Islam, according to Newsroom Online. The Indian government has killed over 70,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988. In addition, Dalits (the "black untouchables"), Tamils, Manipuris, Assamese, and others have seen tens of thousands of their people killed at the hands of the Indian government.

Mr. Speaker, in light of this ongoing pattern of state terrorism against the peoples living



within its borders, it is appropriate for America, as the leader of the world, to do what we can to protect these people and expand freedom to every corner of the subcontinent. The best way to do this is to stop American aid to India and to support self-determination for all the peoples and nations of the subcontinent.

Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD an India-West report regarding the beating of these two priests. I commend it to all my congressional colleagues who care about human rights.

[From India-West, Jan. 12, 2001]

**TWO CHRISTIAN PRIESTS ABDUCTED AND BEATEN**

JAIPUR (Reuters)—Two Christian priests were recovering in hospital Jan. 5 after being abducted and beaten in a tribal village in western India, police said.

They said the priests, identified only as Simon and David, were abducted from Zer, a village in Rajasthan's Udaipur district, Jan. 4 and forcibly taken to the neighboring state of Gujarat where they were beaten.

Anand Shukla, an Udaipur police chief, told Reuters the two abductors had been identified. One was a Zer villager and the other a resident of Gujarat.

The priests suffered minor injuries and were admitted to a hospital in Bijaynagar in Gujarat, Shukla said.

No motive was given for the attack, but Gujarat has in the past been the scene of violent attacks on Christians, who make up about two percent of India's billion-strong population. Right-wing Hindu organizations have been blamed for the attacks.

Hindu leaders deny the charge. They say forced religious conversions by Christian missionaries are responsible for unrest in tribal areas.

**A TRIBUTE TO LYNDA DIANE MULL**

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Lynda Diane Mull, a dedicated advocate for our nation's two million migrant and seasonal farmworkers. Diane has recently resigned her position with the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs (AFOP) after 20 years of dedicated service.

AFOP is a national federation of farmworker service, employment, and training providers who serve migrant and seasonal farmworkers in 49 states and Puerto Rico. AFOP's members are funded by the Department of Labor to provide direct services—jobs, training, housing, English classes, emergency assistance, and other vital services—to farmworkers through a network of more than 300 field offices located throughout rural America. As AFOP's Executive Director Diane helped build the organization into one of the nation's leading farmworker advocacy groups, as well as a leader in the fight to end abusive child labor, particularly in rural areas, in this country and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I have worked closely with Diane for many years in our attempt to protect farmworker children who toil in our nation's agricultural fields. As you know, hundreds of thousands of children who harvest fruits and vegetables are exposed to working conditions

that many adults cannot endure. Hundreds of thousands of young people's immune systems are being placed in great risk of harm from toxic fertilizers and pesticides.

Diane's career began as an Information/Education Specialist for North Carolina's Department of Human Resources, Division of Mental Health, where she coordinated community mental health, drug, and alcohol education for mental health centers and hospitals. In 1978, Diane began her efforts with farmworker programs, taking a position as a Job Development Specialist for Telamon Corporation. Late in 1978, she became Program Coordinator for Telamon's Georgia farmworker program, supervising seven field offices, and in late 1980 she was selected as Telamon's State Director for the West Virginia program.

Diane was appointed Executive Director of the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs (AFOP) in 1981. At AFOP, she helped educate Members of Congress about the plight of the nation's farmworkers, as well as their employment and training needs. She worked tirelessly to improve resources to help the poorest of the poor.

Seven years ago, Diane conceived and helped establish AFOP's AmeriCorps National Farmworker Environmental Education Program which has provided pesticide safety training to nearly 220,000 farmworkers in order to protect them from the dangers of toxic chemicals. The program has also enhanced the work skills and leadership abilities of more than 450 AmeriCorps members—many of them young people from farmworker families who have received over \$1 million in education awards.

Diane Mull has been active on numerous boards, commissions, federal advisory committees, and panels dealing with farmworker issues, including the National Child Labor Coalition, the National Children's Center on Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention, the U.S. Department of Labor's National Stakeholders Forum, and others. She has been named to four federal advisory committees: the U.S. Department of Labor's Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Employment and Training Federal Advisory Committee, the Environmental Protection Agency's Children's Health Protection Federal Advisory Committee, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Regional Coordinating Council on Migrant Head Start, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Advisory Committee on International Child Labor Enforcement. Diane also founded and is the co-chair of the Children in the Fields Campaign, the domestic and international campaign to end the worst forms of child labor in agriculture.

Over the years, Diane has worked tirelessly to publicize farmworker issues, even as she waged her own successful battle against cancer. She was instrumental in bringing about the Associated Press's five-part 1997 series entitled, "Children for Hire," which played a dramatic role in bringing our nation's child labor problem to the public's attention. She also worked closely with Dateline NBC's "Children of the Harvest," which aired in 1998. Most recently, she assisted Seventeen Magazine with its article "We Are Invisible," which included one of Diane's many photos depicting child labor in agriculture.

Diane Mull has received numerous awards in recognition of her contributions. In 1991, she was awarded the first National Award for Professional Staff Development by the Na-

tional Association of Workforce Development Professionals. In 1994, she participated at the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe's Human Dimension Seminar in Warsaw, Poland representing the interest of U.S. migrant workers and the non-governmental organizations that serve them. In 1996, Diane was inducted into the National Farmworker Advocates Hall of Fame, and in June 1998, she spoke at a briefing on child labor before the International Labor Organization (ILO) in Geneva, Switzerland.

In 1999, Diane founded the International Initiative to End Child Labor (IIECL), a non-profit organization whose sole mission is to end the most exploitative forms of child labor in the United States and around the world. In that same year, through Diane's voluntary efforts, IIECL received three grants working in partnership with AFL-CIO's American Center for International Labor Solidarity, the National Consumers League, and the International Labor Rights Fund.

Throughout her career, Diane has testified on numerous occasions before both the House and Senate, and submitted hundreds of statements and testimony to the executive and legislative branches of the federal government on behalf of farmworkers and farmworker organizations. More recently, she addressed the First International Symposium on Micro-Enterprise in Obregon, Mexico in 1999 addressing child labor and youth employment issues. She returned to Mexico in August 2000 to complete a country survey on child labor in agriculture for the International Labor Rights Fund.

In November, Diane left AFOP to take a new position at Creative Associates working with the United States Agency for International Development. She will oversee the development of innovative basic education programs to prevent child labor around the world. Additionally, she will brief Congress and USAID on international child labor developments, as well as provide training and technical assistance about child labor to U.S. AID global, regional, and mission-level staff in Asia, Latin America, Africa, and Europe.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in expressing our gratitude to Diane for her two decades of service on behalf of our nation's migrant and seasonal farmworkers. We wish her great success in her continuing work to prevent abusive child labor.

**HONORING UNSUNG HEROES**

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 07, 2001*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker. I rise today to honor three people who have dedicated their professional careers to fighting for better lives for the children and families of our nation's capital. Each week, all of us come to this revered institution to continue the greatest exercise in democracy and freedom the world has ever known. And yet, in the shadow of the Capitol itself are families and children whose lives we cannot imagine. There are children who are not able to contemplate the beauty of democracy and freedom because they are only concerned with surviving another day with enough food, with proper shelter, and without being a victim of abuse.

Luckily, there are many people who are using their formidable talents to provide a better life for these children and their families. On Monday, March 6, the Bar Association of the District of Columbia honored three special individuals as "Unsung Heroes." I would like to take this opportunity to also honor these people.

Alec I. Haniford Deull has been a lawyer in Washington DC for nearly a decade. After graduating from the Washington College of Law at American University, magna cum laude, Mr. Deull opened his own practice in 1993. For his entire professional career as an attorney, he has represented clients in child abuse and neglect cases. He also represents children in special education court actions. He is widely respected for his passionate advocacy on behalf of his clients. Mr. Deull is also working to train the next generation of children's advocates, often taking on numerous interns from local law schools.

Juliet J. McKenna is now the Executive Director of the District of Columbia chapter of Lawyers for Children America, a wonderful organization. This organization trains lawyers in private practice who are volunteering their time as guardians ad litem in child abuse and neglect cases. Before joining Lawyers for Children America, she spent two years in the District's Office of the Corporation Counsel in the Abuse and Neglect section of the Family Services Division. Ms. McKenna is a bright and enthusiastic young woman who only graduated Yale Law School in 1995, but has already earned a reputation as an outstanding advocate.

Finally, upon graduating from Northwestern University School of Law, Anthony R. Davenport joined the Office of the General Counsel of the District of Columbia Department of Human Services and then the Office of the Corporation Counsel. In all, he spent eight years working for the people, families and children of the District. For the past six years, Mr. Davenport has been a solo practitioner specializing in litigation concerning the rights of children and families. He has spent countless hours working to provide a better future for children and families across this city.

These are three extraordinary people. I ask that all my colleagues join me in recognizing and honoring these people for their contribution to making our nation's capital a better place for children and families.

HONORING PASTOR CLINTON M.  
MILLER

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Reverend Clinton M. Miller of Brooklyn, New York. This weekend Reverend Miller will be installed as the new pastor of the Brown Memorial Baptist Church in Fort Greene. Reverend Miller has worked towards this goal since the moment he realized that he wanted to dedicate himself to religion and I am pleased to acknowledge his achievement.

Reverend Miller was born and raised in Brooklyn. He received his high school diploma from the Bishop Loughlin Memorial High School and a Bachelor's Degree from South-

ern Connecticut State University. While in college, at the age of 19, he heard the call to pastor. This led him to Yale University's Divinity School where he received a Master's Degree. After being ordained by the American Baptist Churches and the United Missionary Association of Greater New York, Clinton began what would become an apprenticeship at the Abyssinian Baptist Church. Rev. Clinton taught in the New York City Public School System until he became a fulltime youth minister at Abyssinian Baptist Church. As a youth minister, Reverend Miller developed a wide array of youth programs, including Sunday evening services, Summer Day Camp, basketball teams and counseling services. In addition, he held a weekly bible reading for seniors.

Mr. Speaker, Rev. Miller has had the opportunity of being exposed to the highest quality of spiritual training and guidance under one of the most renowned ministers in the nation, Rev. Dr. Calvin O. Butts; Rev. Miller believes in a fresh approach to teaching the scripture; he believes in utilizing the tools of the congregation; he believes in using the parish to benefit the community; and he was a student of Abyssinian's renovation effort. As such, Rev. Miller is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable man of faith.

#### CLARIFICATION OF THE HI TAX

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with Messrs. TIERNEY, FRANK, MCGOVERN, CAPUANO, OLVER and MARKEY, legislation to clarify that the employees of a political subdivision of a State shall not lose their exemption from the hospital insurance tax by reason of the consolidation of the subdivision with the State.

This issue has arisen because in 1997 Massachusetts abolished county government in the State, assumed those few functions which counties had performed, and made certain county officials employees of the State. Specifically, the law provided that the sheriff and all his personnel "shall be transferred to the commonwealth with no impairment of employment rights held immediately before the transfer date, without interruption of service, without impairment of seniority, retirement or other rights of employees, without reduction in compensation or salary grade and without change in union representation."

However, the issue of whether or not these consolidated employees were required to pay the Medicare portion of the FICA tax needed to be clarified. Federal law creates an exemption from this tax for state and local employees who were employed on or before March 31, 1986 and who continue to be employed with that employer. The law is written so it is clear that consolidations between local entities, and consolidations between State agencies, do not in and of themselves negate the grandfather rule. However, the issue of a consolidation between a political subdivision and a State is not directly addressed and I doubt it was thought of during the consideration of the federal law.

The Internal Revenue Service has taken the position that a State, and a political subdivision of a state, are separate employers for purposes of payment of the Medicare tax and therefore any grandfathered employees merged in a consolidation between a State and a political subdivision lose the benefit of the grandfather rule even if such employees perform substantially the same work.

In a Sixth Circuit Court case, Board of Education of Muhlenberg Co. v. United States, the Court ruled on this general issue in terms of a consolidation of boards of education in Kentucky. The plaintiffs in this case argued that the consolidation of school districts did not create a new employer or terminate the employment of any teacher, and the Court agreed that Congress did not intend that exempt employees who have not been separated from previously excluded employment should lose their grandfather and be forced to pay the HI tax. While this case did not go to the issue of the consolidation between a State and a political subdivision, the logic indicates that this issue matters less than the overarching issue of whether the employees continue in the same or essentially the same positions. In Massachusetts this is clearly the case.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge the Congress to enact this legislation to clarify that local employees do not lose the benefit of the grandfather rule merely because they have been consolidated with a State government.

#### THE MEANING OF THE ALAMO

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, this week we celebrate one of the defining moments in American history. It was 165 years ago yesterday, that almost 200 Texicans laid down their lives to ensure that Texas achieved her independence. It happened at The Alamo. And the road from Mexico City to the Alamo runs through Laredo, the place where I was born. So, I came into this world only a few steps away from the footprints Santa Anna left on his march north.

And let me tell you, on the night of March 5, 1836, things were going downhill fast for the Alamo's defenders. The Mexican Commander, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, had the Texicans in the Alamo right where he wanted them. And everything was on the line.

Santa Anna's forces had cut all the roads leading to the village of Bexar in what's now San Antonio, where the Alamo is still standing. He'd turned back a relief column that tried to make its way to help the Alamo's vastly outnumbered defenders. And with each passing hour more of Santa Anna's army arrived.

There's a standard military rule-of-thumb, which advises that an attacker had better have a three-to-one advantage when assaulting a properly defended objective.

Well, there weren't enough Texicans in the Alamo to property man the walls. As a military fortification, the Alamo left a lot to be desired. Its walls were incomplete and the Texicans had to throw up fences and earthworks to complete their perimeter. In fact, that day one



Texican would have to fight off more than ten enemy soldiers. Tall odds.

But the men of the Alamo knew it was time to stand and fight. As a strategic asset, the Alamo was better than nothing. That's because the Texicans had nothing else in place to slow Santa Anna's advance toward the eastern settlements where talk of independence had taken hold.

If Texicans didn't stop him at the Alamo, Santa Anna could very well have carved a path of destruction across the state that effectively deprived its people of the means to resist and the will to continue their struggle for Independence. Had Santa Anna made his way across Texas, there might not have been anything left to fight for.

The upshot is that conquering the Alamo appealed to Santa Anna's ego even though it did little to accomplish his military objective of suppressing the Texas Revolution. He needed to eradicate the passion for independence within every Texican, not simply defeat an army in the field.

Viewed in that light, taking the Alamo was for him an indulgence not a military necessity. He fancied himself as the Napoleon-of-the-west and he dreamed of decisive battles to elevate his standing.

And if Santa Anna had simply swept by the Alamo and pushed on to the settled fertile valleys and ranches further east, he'd have preserved the strength of his force. And if he didn't ultimately succeed in ending the dream of an independent Texas, he'd have extracted a far higher price from the Texicans he fought. So, even though all hands were lost at the Alamo, their sacrifice saved other lives that would have been lost beating back an unwounded Mexican Army of Operation.

Santa Anna himself was a dangerous and daring adversary. He wasn't anyone to be taken lightly. He'd fought his way to the top of the Mexican military through a series of wars, including the fight for independence from Spain. Santa Anna knew a thing or two about fighting. He was a charismatic and compelling leader who issued orders that he knew would be obeyed. His army was disciplined and far better equipped than any comparable units then fighting for Texas.

But we're taught that pride comes before the fall, and Santa Anna's pride was his Achilles'heel. Santa Anna did not begin his campaign with respect for his opponents. He considered the Texicans fighting for Independence as an ill-disciplined rabble that would be defeated by the first whiff of grapeshot that he sent over their heads.

Before he marched north to Texas, Santa Anna even boasted to a group of visiting Frenchmen and Englishmen that defeating Texas was just the first step in his plans for North America. He actually said he'd conquer the U.S., haul down the Stars and Stripes and hoist the Mexican flag over this very building: The Capitol. Well, that's quite a boast, and I know what ol' Sam Houston must have said when he heard about it:

"That'll be the day. He'll have his hands full right here in Texas." And so he did.

Eventually, Santa Anna did learn to respect Texas, but a lot of men had to die first.

And sitting here today, we ask ourselves: Why did they die? What were they fighting for? And is the country around us today worthy of their sacrifice? Some questions we can answer. Some will be answered for us.

They weren't eager to die. They wanted to live out their years in a free Texas. Time and again, Alamo commander William Travis appealed for reinforcements and only once did 30 men answer the call by riding through the Mexican lines to join their fellow Texicans.

In his famous letter to "the People of Texas and all Americans in the World", that he wrote with the Alamo surrounded and Santa Anna gathering strength, Travis made a last appeal for additional defenders.

This is what he told Texas:

"The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion, otherwise, the garrison are to be put to the sword if the fort is taken. I have answered the demand with a cannon shot and our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender or retreat. I call on you in the name of Liberty, of patriotism and every thing dear to the American character, to come to our aid with all dispatch. If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due his own honor and that of his country. Victory or Death."

The men at the Alamo died because they believed that some things are more important than life itself. They knew that faith, family, and freedom were worth fighting for. And they also knew that, if they had to live without true independence, their lives wouldn't be worth living.

They wanted the protections of a legitimate Constitution. They wanted their individual rights to be honored. They believed in the idea of self-government. They insisted that government respect their right to own private property. They chafed under tariffs and demanded free trade. They fought for democracy as the surest path to freedom.

And it's true that the issue of slavery motivated some of the men at the Alamo. We must acknowledge that some of the men at the Alamo owned slaves and they were fighting for the right to keep them. History proved them wrong on that point. And that painful truth should not diminish the greater principles that all of the Texicans at the Alamo fought for. Just as our Founders did great things despite their flaws, so too did the Alamo's defenders ennoble themselves by the way they ended their lives.

The most dramatic moment was still yet to come. It happened when William Travis gathered his command in the courtyard of the Alamo and leveled with his men about the fix they were in. They had three options, he told them.

They could surrender, but they had all seen the red flag Santa Anna had flown. It meant no quarter. They would all be executed.

They could make a break for it and try to fight their way through the Mexican lines. But this option was also doomed to failure because they would be fleeing across open country and Santa Anna's cavalry would butcher them easily.

And they could instead defend the Alamo and, by dying in place, inflict enough casualties on the Mexicans to weaken Santa Anna's army. Travis chose the hard path.

"My own choice is to stay in this fort, and die for my country, fighting as long as breath shall remain in my body. This I will do even if you leave me alone," Travis said. But the choice was up to each of them, he said. Then he used his sword to draw a line across the courtyard.

"I now want every man who is determined to stay here and die with me to come across this line. Who shall be the first?"

And one by one, the men who died at the Alamo all came across.

Now, some people will tell you that Travis' last speech was fiction. They'll say it's melodramatic and too full of grand gestures. They'll say it's wishful thinking on the part of dreamers and romantics. But I believe that Travis did draw that line in the sand.

If you read his letters and consider the convictions of those men holed up with him in the Alamo, I believe you'll come to the same conclusion. Travis knew exactly what he was doing and his men knew their precise and painful destiny. And they stepped across that line in the sand and stayed just the same. Because independence is worth it.

And that's why men rode off from their families to join a motley band of committed patriots, who without training, without supplies, and without much hope for success gambled everything on God and Texas.

And they won even as they spent their lives so dearly on the walls of the Alamo.

And the debate goes on today. Some men don't believe that any principle or conviction is worth the political capital to draw a line in the sand. But other men still do. And it's with those like-minded men and women that I'll throw in my lot.

Some things are still worth fighting for, and we'd better never forget it. Because if enough of us ever do forget, we'll have squandered our birthright to freedom and we'll be the unworthy beneficiaries of those proud Americans who came before us.

The Alamo's defenders, like our Founding Fathers before them, gave everything to put unstoppable events in motion. Their deaths were the birth pains of greatness.

"Victory or Death," became Victory in Death. And that victory was the offspring of the courage needed to make the simple yet difficult choices that so often determine history. May we never forget that freedom demands sacrifice. God bless the men who died at the Alamo. And God bless America.

#### CITIZENS FROM THE 9TH DISTRICT OF TEXAS

**HON. NICK LAMPSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor local citizens from the 9th District of Texas who were chosen during Black History Month for their work. While the dedication of African-American leaders is well-known throughout the United States, local citizens, right here in the Southeast Gulf Coast region, are just as important to ensuring equal rights for all Texans. Last month I asked members of the communities in the 9th District to nominate individuals for my "Unsung Heroes" award that gives special recognition to those unsung heroes, willing workers, and individuals who are so much a part of our nation's rich history. Recipients were chosen because they embodied a giving and sharing spirit, and had made a contribution to our nation.

These individuals have not only talked the talk, but they have walked the walk. They have worked long and hard for equal rights in their churches, schools, and in their communities. While their efforts may not make the

headlines every day, their pioneering struggle for equality and justice is nevertheless vital to our entire region. This region of Southeast Texas is not successful in spite of our diversity; we are successful because of it.

Please join me in recognizing and congratulating these community leaders for their support of bringing Justice and equality to Southeast Texas. It is leaders like, these men and women that continue to be a source of pride not only during Black History Month, but all year long. The winners of this year's "Unsung Heroes" award are:

Mrs. Myrtle Giles Davis, Mrs. Mattie Dansby Ford, Mr. William Andrew Harris, Mr. V. H. Haynes, Mr. Tony Johnson, and Mrs. Annie Mae Shanklin.

Mr. Speaker, the recipients of the "Unsung Heroes" award are dedicated and hardworking individuals who have done so much for their neighbors and for this nation as a whole. Today, I stand to recognize their spirit and to say that I am honored to be their Representative.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I accidentally failed to record my vote on roll call #27, to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 727, legislation to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to provide that low-speed electric bicycles are consumer products subject to the CPSC. As I indicated in the statement I had placed in the RECORD as a part of the debate on this measure, I support H.R. 727 and intended to vote in favor of it.

#### A TRIBUTE TO HOSEA WILLIAMS

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in praising the work and life of Hosea Williams as a civil rights leader. For the past 40 years, he has worked with civil rights issues, helping to make a change for black people in America.

Mr. Williams came from a difficult past. At age 13 he was forced to leave his community to escape a lynching mob that wanted to punish him for socializing with a white girl. When the United States entered World War II, he enlisted in the army and became a staff sergeant in an all-black unit of Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army, working as a weapons carrier. He suffered an injury during an attack and had to spend a year in a British hospital.

Mr. Williams returned to the United States where he finished high school at 23. He proceeded to earn his bachelor's degree from Morris Brown College in Georgia, with a major in Chemistry; and then received his master's degree from Atlanta University. He then became the first black research chemist hired by the federal government below the Mason-Dixon line.

Dissatisfied with the discrimination faced by black people in his community Mr. Williams

began giving speeches in a downtown park on his lunch break. He was eventually arrested and jailed. When he was released he took a year leave from the United States Department of Agriculture to do civil rights work and never went back.

The latter portion of Mr. Williams's life was spent fighting for civil rights. He worked as a field general for the Dr. Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. in the civil rights battles of the 1960's. Before joining with Dr. King he worked with National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and helped to run the Southern Christian Leadership Council's actions in St. Augustine.

Mr. Williams made sure not only to work with the issues abroad but also to work with his community. Serving on the Atlanta City Council and later as the DeKalb County commissioner he worked to improve the conditions at companies and help the poor.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the late Hosea Williams for his hard work and dedication on behalf of the poor and disadvantaged and for his extraordinary contributions to civil rights.

#### SENIOR CITIZEN PROPERTY TAX VOUCHERS

#### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation, along with six of my colleagues from Massachusetts, to alter the federal tax treatment of real property tax reduction vouchers received by senior citizens for volunteer work.

Approximately 42 towns in Massachusetts have implemented a program to ease the problem senior citizens, who live on fixed incomes, face due to rising property taxes. These towns have allowed senior citizens to perform volunteer work for their town in exchange for a voucher that reduces their property tax by up to \$500.

Specifically, my legislation would exclude from gross income vouchers issued by a government unit to offset real property taxes, and received by senior citizens, in exchange for volunteer work. The legislation also exempts these vouchers from employment taxes, and senior citizens who are at least 65 are eligible.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation enhances an important and creative program being implemented in many towns in Massachusetts. We devote a lot of effort around here to help make sure retirement does not sink senior citizens deep into poverty, and that they have basic health services. This very modest proposal takes a small step in helping seniors remain in their homes despite rising property taxes. A step, I hope, we can take this year.

#### TRIBUTE TO SHONDA RIGGINS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

#### HON. HENRY E. BROWN, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the dedica-

tion and hard work of the Myrtle Beach Area Chamber of Commerce Employee of the Year. Shonda Riggins, a guest service representative at the Hampton Inn located at 48th Avenue North in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, has displayed over a ten year period how deserving she is of this award. Ms. Riggins is an astute employee who is known for her dependability, generosity, and great southern hospitality. The type of service that Ms. Riggins provides to the guest of the Hampton Inn goes beyond the call of duty. She has proven herself to be an asset to the tourist industry and indispensable to the Hampton Inn.

Examples of Ms. Riggins exemplified service include her handwritten personal postcards to every guest, top-scoring in professional and friendly phone-skills, and a perfect attendance that is also at the top of the charts. Her appearance is always impeccable and she wears, with pride, all of her service pins and buttons. Ms. Riggins is a team player who has shown that she is willing to help in all aspects at any time. This includes such tasks as assisting during hurricane seasons, covering shifts of co-workers, and always being able to keep her cool so that she can help out in whatever way possible.

Over the years Ms. Riggins has received numerous awards and recognition for her continuing great service to the Hampton Inn. This award, though, is an esteemed honored that Ms. Riggins is extremely deserving of. I would like to thank her for her continuing hospitality and support to the tourism industry that is so important to Myrtle Beach. As a thriving part of South Carolina, Ms. Riggins has proven herself to be indispensable to the true meaning of southern hospitality. As the Representative of the First District of South Carolina, I must say that this type of dedication and hard work is refreshing and appreciated to the upmost degree.

#### THE SCIENCE TEACHER SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS ACT

#### HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Science Teacher Scholarships for Scientists and Engineers Act. The bill is cosponsored by my colleague Mr. Wu, and I appreciate his support.

The bill would authorize a program of one-year, \$7500 scholarships to those with bachelor's degrees in science, mathematics, or engineering, or those nearing completion of such degrees, to enable them to take the courses they need to become certified as K-12 science or math teachers.

From a series of Science Committee hearings last year about the state of science and math education, and from talking to constituents, students, and educators at home, it has become clear to me that we need to improve science and math education in this country.

In particular, I've come to understand that poor student performance in science and math has much to do with the fact that teachers often have little or no training in the disciplines they are teaching. While the importance of teacher expertise in determining student

achievement is widely acknowledged, it is also the case that significant numbers of K-12 students are being taught science and math by unqualified teachers.

Not only do we need to ensure a high quality of science and math education for our students, but we also need to ensure there is sufficient quantity of trained teachers available to teach them. The bill I am introducing today would begin to address the shortage of qualified science and math teachers by providing an incentive for individuals with the content knowledge to try teaching as a career.

Most students emerge from college with a heavy debt load—and studies have shown that average debt has tended upward, since college tuition costs have been increasing faster than inflation. So scholarships would be particularly beneficial for those considering entering the teaching field where starting salaries are relatively low.

Mr. Speaker, to keep economic growth strong in the long-term, we need continued innovation. But innovation doesn't happen by itself—it requires a steady flow of scientists and engineers. My bill can begin to help provide this steady flow and ensure that our future workforce will be prepared to succeed in our increasingly technologically based world. With estimates of 240,000 new science and math elementary and secondary teachers needed over the next decade, we must work to provide the incentives now to bring these teachers into our schools.

For the information of our colleagues I am submitting a summary of the bill.

SCIENCE TEACHER SCHOLARSHIPS FOR  
SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS ACT  
SUMMARY

This bill would authorize a program of one-year, \$7500 scholarships to those with bachelors degrees in science, mathematics, or engineering, or those nearing completion of such degrees, to enable them to take the courses they need to become certified as K-12 science or math teachers. Such awards would be made through competitive, merit-based procedures.

The purpose: To ensure not only high quality of science and math education but also a sufficient quantity of trained teachers available to teach them.

BACKGROUND

The Science Committee held a series of hearings in the 106th Congress on various aspects of math and science education. From these hearings it became clear that student performance in these areas is weak and that no single factor is the key to improving student performance. But the testimony did suggest that a necessary, if not sufficient, condition for improved student performance is teachers with both good content knowledge and pedagogical skills. Current problems in the realm of math and science teaching are difficulties in attracting and retaining math and science teachers and deficiencies in the training of new teachers and in professional development activities for existing teachers.

WHAT THE BILL DOES

Authorization: The bill would authorize the director of the National Science Foundation to make awards to institutions of higher education to provide scholarships to those with bachelors degrees in science, mathematics, or engineering, or those nearing completion of such degrees, to enable them to take the courses they need to become certified as K-12 science or math teachers. Such awards would be made through competitive,

merit-based procedures. The bill would authorize \$20 million to be appropriated to NSF for each of the fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2004.

Eligibility: Institutions of higher education offering bachelors degrees in science, math, and engineering and coursework toward teacher certification are eligible to apply for awards under the program. Individuals provided scholarships shall be undergraduate students majoring in science, math, or engineering who are within one academic year of completion of degree requirements or graduates of bachelors or advanced degree programs in science, math, or engineering.

Requirements for Application: Each scholarship application would include a plan specifying the course of study that would allow the applicant to fulfill the academic requirements for obtaining a teaching certification during the scholarship period.

Work Requirement: As a condition of acceptance of a scholarship under this Act, a recipient would agree to work as a science teacher for a minimum of two years following certification as such a teacher or to repay the amount of the scholarship to NSF.

TRIBUTE TO HIS BEATITUDE MAR  
NASRALLAH BOUTROS CARDINAL  
SFEIR, MARONITE PATRIARCH  
OF ANTIOCH AND ALL THE EAST

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today at a Congressional Luncheon hosted by myself and Rep. RAY LAHOOD, and attended by many Members of the House, we had the privilege of hearing remarks made by His Beatitude Mar Nasrallah Boutros Cardinal Sfeir, Maronite Patriarch of Antioch and all the East. This is the Patriarch's first visit to the United States since 1988, and he is here on the occasion of the elevation of the first American born Maronite Bishop Ralph Shaheen.

While in the United States, the Patriarch expressed his vision of peace for Lebanon and the Middle East Region.

Lebanon, the homeland of my grandfathers and its people, cherish the same values of democracy, respect for human rights, independence and sovereignty cherished by the people of America. That is why the Patriarch, the church and the people and government of Lebanon have supported the Middle East peace talks of the past, and hope for a resumption of those talks in the near future.

Mr. Speaker I submit the words of His Beatitude, the Maronite Patriarch of Antioch and All the East be entered in the RECORD, so that my colleagues will be enabled to hear his urgent plea on behalf of a continued alliance between the United States and Lebanon.

I am honored to be here among members of the legislative body which makes laws for the United States and which have an influence on the whole world. I thank you for all the support you have given and are giving to Lebanon and its people. I wish to speak about Lebanon, a country of 10,000 square kilometers and 4 million people, but a country whose historical roots extend more than 6,000 years. It is the country where the alphabet was invented by the Phoenicians, who spread its knowledge not by war, but through trade and human interaction.

Lebanon is a peace loving country which wants to live in peace with all its neigh-

boring countries, including Syria and Israel. As a matter of fact, the Maronite Church and the Lebanese people cherish the same values of democracy, respect for human rights, independence and sovereignty cherished by the American people. The entry of the Syrian troops into Lebanon in 1976 was done without the request or permission of anyone, as stated by former President Hafez al-Assad in his speech of July 20, 1976. This was also noted by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in his book. From that time Syria has established its hegemony over Lebanon.

While we have always advocated good relations between Syria and Lebanon, true international relations are possible only when the countries involved relate to each other on an equal footing. They cannot be established if one country dominates the other. Within the country, the people of Lebanon seek to be democratic, where Christians and Moslems live in peaceful co-existence, unless an outside element provokes a conflict. We seek human and religious values—faith in God, justice, equality, respect for human rights.

Lebanon stands in the Middle East between Israel and Syria, and has suffered difficulties for a quarter of a century—17 years of war, thousands of victims, and terrible destruction. The Taef Agreement of 1989 was supposed to bring an end to the war. The United States was a principal sponsor. However, Taef has been implemented only partially and in a discriminatory fashion. As a result, Lebanon has yet to recover its institutional foundations. If the cannons are silent, anxiety still remains. The country suffers from a succession of crises due to the political situation in Lebanon, in which Lebanon lacks sovereignty, independence, and freedom in its decision-making.

The South of Lebanon is still in a state of instability. A large number of its citizens are either in exile, displaced or in prison, leaving their families in dire straits. The Israeli-Palestinian negotiations raise the question of the final settlement of the Palestinian refugees, who have a right to a just solution. However, no agreement should be made at the expense of the Lebanese people. Imposing on tiny Lebanon a large foreign population would have dire demographic effects, since Lebanon already has the highest population per capita in the region. It destabilizes the balance between Christians and Moslems, and even among the Moslems themselves.

It is in the interest of the United States to help Lebanon for the following reasons:

(1) Lebanon seeks to be a democratic country and to enjoy freedom.

(2) Lebanon has always had one face toward the East and the other toward the West. It possesses the culture of both East and West.

(3) The credibility of the United States requires that it help Lebanon, and to liberate it from all foreign troops, according to the Taef Agreement, sponsored by the United States.

(4) There is a large number of Lebanese immigrants in the United States who have achieved success in the higher levels of business and politics, and thereby can make an impact on the American political system.

(5) Christian influence is diminishing in the Middle East and in Lebanon which has always been a stronghold of Christianity. If there were no more Christians there, this would be a catastrophe for Christianity, but would also undermine respect for human rights.

I know that you have the same view as we, namely, that there should be no outside hegemony over Lebanon, even after the departure of non-Lebanese troops. Lebanon should remain an oasis of democracy, freedom, human values, and respect for human rights. Again, thank you for your welcome and support. May God bless you in your important work.

## A TRIBUTE TO BARBARA YOUNG

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Barbara Young for her exceptional contributions to health care and education for the people of New York. For over 30 years, she has been contributing to the education and health care industry.

Mrs. Young received a Bachelors degree in Community Health from Jersey State College; received her Masters from Hunter College City University of New York; and acquired her Nursing Home Administrator's license from Hofstra University.

During her professional career, Ms. Young, moved up from Staff Nurse in Neonatal Intensive Care to Vice President of Nursing. Ms. Young, has gone out of her way to help people and be particularly supportive to young minority men whom she feels, need someone to stand up for them and be supportive. She has devoted most of her professional career to care of the elderly and takes pride in promoting and maintaining quality of life.

Ms. Young's contributions to the community include being a Cub Scout leader, Girl Scout Leader, teaching religious instruction to mentally challenged children, providing volunteer services at homeless shelters, and making visits to a home for battered women.

In addition to Mrs. Young's volunteer work, she is a member of the Trinidad and Tobago Nurses Association and has been Chairperson of the Education Committee whose objective is to provide seminars and health education to health care professionals, and give scholarships to nursing students. She is Vice President of the Imani Reading Group, which started off with a group of professional women who wanted to know more about their African heritage. Currently, she is organizing the reading group to start a prison ministry at the Rikers Island Women's Prison.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mrs. Barbara Young for her hard work and dedication on behalf of the sick and underprivileged, and for her extraordinary contribution in the field of education and health care.

## SENIOR VOLUNTEER SERVICES

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today legislation with Messrs. TIERNEY, MCGOVERN, CAPUANO and MARKEY to allow the exclusion from gross income of stipends received by persons over the age of 60 for volunteer services performed under a qualified State program.

The Elder Services Corps in the State of Massachusetts was created in 1973. It is composed of individuals at least 60 years of age and allows volunteers to assist in meeting the needs of the elderly population of the Commonwealth. Individuals enroll for one year at a time, and are required to volunteer 18 hours per week or 72 hours per month, and receive

a stipend of \$130 a month. The program is 100 percent State funded.

Mr. Speaker, I see no reason why the modest income received for this volunteer service should be subject to tax, especially employment taxes. I hope Congress will act on this legislation this year, and provide an additional incentive for an expansion of this program in Massachusetts, and its adoption by other States.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE GRAND  
OPENING OF THE BERKELEY  
REPERTORY THEATRE'S NEW  
HOME**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in celebration of the March 12, 2001 Grand Opening of the Berkeley Repertory Theatre's new 600-seat proscenium theater. The festivities will also include a performance of *The Oresteia*, running from March 13, 2001 until May 6, 2001, and an open house honoring the longstanding relationship between the theater and the larger community.

The Berkeley Repertory Theatre has a long history of excellence. It was founded in 1968 as the East Bay's first resident professional theater. In 1980 Berkeley Rep gathered enough public support to move from its converted storefront theater to its current location in downtown Berkeley. The Theater was awarded a Tony Award for Outstanding Regional Theater in 1997. In October of 1998 the group announced its plans to construct a new 600-seat proscenium stage theater to complement the existing 401-seat thrust theater stage.

The second theater will enable the Berkeley Repertory Theatre to continue its more than thirty year tradition of providing the community with eclectic, imaginative, and challenging productions. The new theater will evoke the intimacy and vitality that is characteristic of the current space, but will also provide greater artistic flexibility for the future.

The opening will showcase the new theater, introduce the community to the Berkeley Repertory Theatre's new home, and host a world premiere performance of *The Oresteia*. The theater will better serve the Repertory's ever-increasing 15,000 member audience. The new building was made possible in part by donations from the City of Berkeley and the Ask Jeeves Foundation.

The new Berkeley Repertory Theatre is the cornerstone of downtown Berkeley's emerging Arts District and has become a great source of civic pride for the community. I am proud to congratulate Berkeley Repertory Theatre as it opens its new theater and I look forward to the many years of arts enrichment it will provide to the City of Berkeley.

## COMMEMORATING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MR. CRUZ BACA

**HON. HILDA SOLIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the proud contributions Mr. Cruz Baca and his decedents have made to the city of Baldwin Park. Mr. Baca was born in Mexico in 1874 and first arrived in Baldwin Park in 1906. In 1909 he returned to Mexico to retrieve his wife and children from the threat of revolution and bring them to Baldwin Park. In the spring of 1910 the Baca family finally settled near Francisquito Avenue in Baldwin Park following a long journey on foot through Texas and parts of Arizona.

Mr. Baca was a prosperous farmer who harvested a variety of crops and raised cows to produce milk and cheese. Realizing a demand for the ingredients for tamales, Mr. Baca became the only supplier of those ingredients in the San Gabriel Valley. But Mr. Baca's legacy is not as a landowner or businessman, it is the humanity he demonstrated to his fellow man, neighbor, and community.

Mr. Baca always lent a helping hand to those in need. During the Great Depression Mr. Baca provided food for the poor, he would park his wagon full of produce at Morgan Park to help feed the community. He also provided transportation to those in need with his horse and wagon, taking people as far as San Gabriel to attend services at the San Gabriel Mission. His efforts to improve the community are many, such as plowing and landscaping the land to develop Morgan Park for free and helping to plow his neighbors land when they were experiencing difficulties. Mr. Baca is also known for his selfless acts of heroism, single-handedly saving a family from a burning home and pulling his neighbors car out of the San Gabriel Valley River with his horse and wagon during a heavy rainstorm.

Mr. Baca was a dedicated father, husband and citizen and his influence will be everlasting in the City of Baldwin Park. Mr. Baca's legacy continues also with the hundreds of decedents that continue to live, work, and raise families in the City of Baldwin Park.

H.R. 808, THE STEEL  
REVITALIZATION ACT OF 2001**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 808, the Steel Revitalization Act of 2001.

America's steel industry is in a near crisis state. Beginning in 1997, dumped and subsidized steel imports grew dramatically until they reached almost 40 percent of the U.S. steel market. Steel prices rapidly decreased; steel workers were laid off, steel companies filed for bankruptcy. As a result of the weakened steel industry, the level of imports deemed acceptable by the government increased, and recovery has been difficult.

I believe that this legislation is necessary to help revitalize the steel industry. It provides

import relief by imposing five year quotas on the importation of steel and iron ore products in the U.S. The quotas will return the import market share to the levels prior to 1997. This provision is very similar to H.R. 975, which passed the House with strong support in the previous Congress.

In addition, this legislation will augment the Steel Loan Guarantee Program, which provided guaranteed loans to qualified steel companies. Currently, steel companies are finding it almost impossible to raise capital through other sources, especially due to plummeting stock prices and decreasing demand. The Steel Revitalization Act will expand the program by authorizing \$10 billion rather than \$1 billion, guaranteeing 95 percent of the loan rather than 80 percent and extending the terms from five years to fifteen. With this expansion, more companies will be able to take advantage of this worthwhile program.

Mr. Speaker, in the Congressional District I represent, two of our steel companies are seriously distressed. Many of my constituents are at risk of losing their jobs. It is of the utmost importance that we in Congress work hard to keep America's steel industry vital. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 808.

#### BANKRUPTCY ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. JIM LANGEVIN**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 1, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 333) to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 333, the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act. I have spent a great deal of time examining the public debate surrounding bankruptcy reform and looking for assurances that H.R. 333 will reduce the number of abusive bankruptcy filings by holding debtors responsible for repaying their debts.

Although bankruptcy filings continued to decrease this past year from the record 1.4 million consumer bankruptcy petitions filed in 1998, they still remain six percent higher than five years ago, when filings first passed the one million mark. Last year, the number of personal bankruptcy filings in Rhode Island decreased by 12 percent from the previous year, but that number is still too high, as the number of personal filings in the state has more than doubled in the last decade. Unfortunately, hardworking consumers shoulder much of the economic burden of these bankruptcies.

While there are many factors contributing to the increased number of bankruptcy filings, statistics have shown that a significant number of individuals are permitted to walk away from their debt by filing under Chapter 7 when they have the ability to repay most, if not all, of their debt. Our bankruptcy system should direct filers to the chapter that best matches their needs and allow them to pay off as much debt as possible.

H.R. 333 will help reestablish a degree of personal responsibility by utilizing a needs-

based test to identify debtors making over the median income who have an ability to repay at least a portion of their debts. However, this legislation is by no means perfect and it fails to hold credit card companies accountable for the credit they issue. An increasing number of individuals who have experienced events such as illness, job loss or a recent divorce and have no financial recourse other than bankruptcy are being overwhelmed with misleading and abusive marketing strategies of the credit industry. As a result, too many consumers are prone to predatory lending practices after filing for bankruptcy and are never truly granted a fresh start by the system.

It is for these reasons that I will support the amendment offered by my colleague from Texas, Ms. Jackson-Lee, and the motion to recommit offered by the Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Conyers, during consideration of the bill. These provisions would strengthen the bill and address credit card company practices that have contributed to the increasing level of consumer debt and the rise in consumer bankruptcies. Specifically, the Jackson-Lee amendment seeks to modify the means test to allow more flexibility in determining a debtor's expenses, including health insurance premiums, other medical expenses, and the costs relating to the care of foster children, and extend the deadline for filing and confirmation of reorganization plans by small businesses. The motion to recommit would prohibit credit card companies from issuing credit to individuals under the age of 21 unless there is written parental consent or the individual can demonstrate an independent source to pay the debt.

Nonetheless, even if these modifications are not approved, I do intend to support the underlying bill because I believe Congress must do something to address the current state of abuse and overuse of our bankruptcy system. However, Congress should also continue to pursue common-sense reforms that will not only cut down on fraud within the system but also hold credit issuers accountable for their actions while protecting the vulnerable consumer. I would strongly urge the Senate to keep these arguments in mind as it continues to debate its version of the bankruptcy reform bill.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MILDRED L. BOYCE

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mildred L. Boyce for her contribution to the education of New York's children. For over 25 years Ms. Boyce has been a dedicated teacher and administrator.

Although Ms. Boyce was born in Manhattan she received all of her education in Brooklyn, attending P.S. 44, P.S. 181, J.H.S. 246, Erasmus Hall High School and Brooklyn College, where she received a B.A. degree, M.S. degree and a professional Diploma in Administration and Supervision.

Ms. Boyce began her career in education as a 6th grade teacher at P.S. 106, in 1965, where she later held the position of Master Teacher and Interim Acting Assistant Principal, before coming to Philippa Schuyler in 1977.

Currently, Ms. Boyce serves as the Principal of the Philippa Schuyler Middle School for the Gifted and Talented.

For her devotion, and hard work Ms. Boyce has been the recipient of many awards including the NAACP Educator's Award and the Black Professional Business Women's Educator Award.

In addition to her duties as an educator, Ms. Boyce is an active member of St. Laurence Catholic Church, serving as a Lector, and a member of the Baptismal team. She is also a member and advisor to the President of the Council for Supervisors and Administrators as well as an elected delegate from District 32. She sits on the executive board of District 32's supervisors.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Mildred L. Boyce for her hard work and extraordinary contributions in the field of education.

#### TRIBUTE TO MR. ROBERT MAY

**HON. ALLEN BOYD**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the dedicated work of one of my constituents, Mr. Robert May of Old Town, Florida who has been awarded the Charles P. Ulmer award by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The Ulmer award recognizes individuals who have worked to honor the memory of those who died serving their country. Robert May has done that and more. He currently serves as a leader within the organization and is actively involved in his community. I commend Robert May for his dedication and commitment to preserving the rich heritage of the South.

The Charles P. Ulmer Award was named for a man who bravely fought in many famous battles during the Civil War, including the battles of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Perryville, and Murfreesboro. As it's told, on November 25, 1863, during the battle of Missionary Ridge, Corporal Charles P. Ulmer put honor before fear when he picked up the flag from a fallen soldier and charged forward. He served his country proudly as he, too, fell answering the call of duty.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans' "Charles Ulmer Compatriot of the Year Award" is awarded to that person who exemplifies the dedication and duty to country that Mr. Ulmer had shown so long ago, and Robert May is that person.

Mr. Speaker, I join Robert May's family and friends in congratulating him on receiving the "Charles Ulmer Compatriot of the Year Award."

#### THE CLEAN DIAMONDS ACT

**HON. TONY P. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce The Clean Diamonds Act. This bill aims to eliminate the trade in diamonds that

are used to fund conflict in Africa—wars that have killed more than 2 million people, driven 6.5 million from their homes, and subjected many of the region's 70 million people to horrific atrocities.

The Clean Diamonds Act lends the support of the United States—whose citizens buy 65 percent of the world's diamonds—to multilateral efforts to sever the link between diamonds and war. It implements the diamond industry's July 2000 promise to help block the trade in these diamonds, and gives it a year longer than it said it needed.

Mr. Speaker, I will never forget the two-year-old girl who lost an arm to rebels, or what her fellow war victims told Congressman WOLF and I when we visited Sierra Leone's amputee camp in 1999. When we asked what had happened to each of them, they told nightmarish tales of rebels who lopped off their hand to punish them for voting, or their legs or ears or arms so they would always remember how much the rebels hated the country's elected government. But when we asked why their countrymen were suffering, they gave us a one-word answer: "diamonds."

There is no question that diamonds do a lot of good for a few southern African nations that, because of a quirk of geology, have the ability to secure their mines against takeover by thieves masquerading as rebels. Diamonds also are making the industry wealthy beyond imagination: for example, DeBeers, the monopoly which buys the overwhelming majority of uncut diamonds, just reported a 73 percent increase in profits in 2000.

But for Sierra Leone, Angola, the Congo, Guinea, and Liberia, diamonds are a curse. They are a magnet for bandits, who seize diamond mines and trade their production for weapons, narcotics they use to numb their fighters to the tasks they demand, and the other materiel these big armies need. Diamonds in those countries are close to the surface and spread over large regions, so it is much harder to patrol mining done there. Because of that, and because the legitimate industry is so willing to help rebels launder their stolen gems, neither these countries nor the United Nations has been able to fend off these rebel forces.

I am convinced that, until this link between diamonds and war is severed, we will continue to see these atrocities—forced amputations, brutal murders of innocent civilians, widespread rapes and other sex crimes, and a generation of youngsters whose only education is as child soldiers. We will see no end to hunger, disease, and the other problems of war. For example, a recent International Rescue Committee survey of people who live in a relatively peaceful, but rebel-controlled, district of Sierra Leone found one in three dies before his or her first birthday—more than twice the country's overall infant mortality rate. And we will continue to watch billions of dollars in aid pour into amputee camps and other humanitarian projects, while tens of billions in conflict diamonds pour out of these same countries.

The Clean Diamonds Act grew out of the diamond industry's own July 2000 promise that it would move swiftly to end the trade in conflict diamonds and establish a system of controls by December 2000. That hasn't happened; without some pressure from US consumers, I doubt any effective solution will be implemented.

In these embattled countries, rebels are committing terrible atrocities every day—and

they are doing it with the complicity of a legitimate industry that markets conflict diamonds as tokens of love and commitment. Our bill gives the industry a year more than it said it needed to take the steps it should have begun years ago. It supports the efforts of South Africa and more than 20 other nations, working through the Kimberley Process, to devise an effective response to this problem.

The nations and legitimate businesses that supply the US market are well able to fulfill the reasonable obligations this bill outlines. This bill asks nothing more of our trading partners than that they enforce effective laws against the smuggling of conflict diamonds. Eight months ago, to great fanfare, the diamond industry agreed it would do just that. Three months ago, the U.N. General Assembly unanimously voted on the need for immediate attention to this problem—before it sours consumer interest in diamonds and damages countries that rely on diamond production. I hope the Clean Diamonds Act will add momentum to these promises of action.

I am particularly pleased with some key features of the Clean Diamonds Act:

First, it will bring relief to the victims of these wars for the control of diamonds because it provides that any contraband diamond caught entering the U.S. market shall be seized and sold to pay for prosthetic limbs and other relief to war victims, and for micro-credit projects.

Second, it offers a real deterrent, by imposing civil and criminal penalties like those that have proven effective in slowing the smuggling of other contraband. Among its provisions, it allows U.S. authorities to block the assets of significant violators of these laws.

Third, it offers jewelers and their customers a 'seal of approval' that gives them independent verification that the money they spend on a symbol of love and commitment does not go into the pockets of those forcibly amputating the limbs of innocent civilians, or press-ganging children into military service and sexual slavery, or committing other atrocities. Americans ought to be able to ask for this kind of reassurance with confidence they'll get honest answers; this bill gives them that.

Fourth, it makes diamond projects in countries that refuse to implement some system of controls ineligible for taxpayer-funded Eximbank and OPIC loan guarantees.

Finally, it requires systems designed to guard against conflict diamonds to be transparent and independently monitored. And it insists on annual reports to Congress and the American public so that the situation never again reaches the point it is at today, where brutal thugs earn nearly \$20 million each day from this blood trade—most of it from American consumers.

"I am heartened that such respected organizations as Amnesty International, World Vision, Physicians for Human Rights, Oxfam America, World Relief, and the Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism are supporting this bill, and I am encouraged by the assistance of these champions of human rights, Congressman WOLF and Congresswoman MCKINNEY. All of these individuals and organizations are veterans of good fights that have been waged on behalf of those who are hurting, and I urge our colleagues to join us in resolving this pressing problem."

A summary of the bill is attached.

#### CLEAN DIAMONDS ACT—SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1: The bill shall be called the Clean Diamonds Act.

Section 2: The bill makes findings about the extent of suffering underwritten by the trade in conflict diamonds, including 6.5 million people driven from their homes and 2.4 million killed, and on the need for an effective solution to this problem.

Section 3: Diamonds may not be imported into the United States unless the exporting country is implementing a system of controls on the export and import of rough diamonds that comports with the UN General Assembly's Resolution of 12/00, or with a future international agreement that implements such controls.

This system's implementation shall be monitored by U.S. agencies. A presidential advisory commission (comprised of representatives of human rights organizations, the diamond industry, and others) will develop a label certifying that a diamond is clean, having reached the US market through countries implementing this system of controls, and will advise the President on monitoring issues.

Section 4: Violators shall be subject to civil and criminal penalties, including confiscation of contraband. Significant violators' US assets may be blocked. Proceeds from penalties and the sale of diamonds seized as contraband shall be transferred to U.S. AID's War Victims Fund and used to help civilians affected by wars, through humanitarian relief and micro-credit development projects.

Section 5: Diamond-sector projects in countries that fail to adopt a system of controls shall not be eligible for loan guarantees or other assistance of the Eximbank or OPIC.

Section 6: The President shall report annually to Congress on the system's effectiveness; on which countries are implementing it; on which countries are not implementing it and the effects of their actions on the illicit trade in diamonds; and on technological advances that permit determining a diamond's origin, marking a diamond, and tracking it.

Section 7: The GAO shall report on the law's effectiveness within three years of enactment.

Section 8: It is the sense of the Congress that (a) the President immediately negotiate, in concert with the Kimberley Process, an international agreement designed to eliminate the illicit trade in diamonds; and (b) the system implementing this agreement should be transparent and subject to independent verification and monitoring by a U.S. organization.

Section 9: Definitions.

Section 10: The law takes effect six months after enactment. Under limited conditions, the President may delay applicability of the law to a specific country for six months, provided he report to Congress on that country's progress toward establishing a system of controls and concluding an International agreement.

FEBRUARY 14, 2001.

OPEN LETTER TO THE JEWELERS OF AMERICA AND WORLD DIAMOND CONGRESS: We, the undersigned religious, humanitarian, development, human rights, medical, missionary, and relief organizations write to express our outrage over the continued trade in diamonds from war zones in Africa, including Sierra Leone, Angola, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The profits to insurgent forces from their sale of diamonds have



fueled wars in these countries and contributed to a tidal wave of atrocities by those forces against the unarmed population. We are especially concerned about Sierra Leone, where the Revolutionary United Front controls two-thirds of the country including its most lucrative diamond resources. The RUF continues its practice of abusing, enslaving, raping and mutilating noncombatant adults and children to this day. And the international trade in Sierra Leonean diamonds appears to be undiminished.

We welcome the South African-led "Work-ing Group on African Diamonds" ("Kimberley process") supported by the diamond industry that led to the announcement of a commitment to establish an international system of "rough controls" last year. But we are dismayed by the slow pace of reform and the industry's inability to police its own members who continue to deal in diamonds from Sierra Leone and other conflict areas. We are disappointed that the principal countries involved in the mining, cutting, finishing, exporting, and importing of diamonds have not themselves taken the actions agreed to last year as a means of jump-starting the international rough controls regimen.

It seems clear that until a major importer of diamonds such as the U.S. prohibits the direct or indirect importation of any and all diamonds and diamond jewelry from any country that does not have the rough controls in place, progress in establishing the international system will proceed at a leisurely pace. For this reason, we strongly support legislation being introduced by Representatives Tony Hall, Cynthia McKinney, and Frank Wolf to enshrine such restrictions in U.S. trade law. We respectfully urge the American jewelry importers and retailers to support this initiative as well. The Hall-Wolf-McKinney bill, if enacted, would provide the diamond industry an inestimable service. Without penalizing the legitimate producers and exporters, the legislation would assure American diamond retailers and consumers of a "clean stream" of diamonds and put serious pressure on countries that fail to support the Kimberley rough controls agreement. Moreover, enactment of a U.S. prohibition on imports from countries that do not have the rough controls in place would encourage them to move forward quickly, and hasten the day that the functioning rough controls on diamonds and diamond jewelry would be truly internationalized.

We respectfully urge you to protect your own product and safeguard unwitting American consumers by supporting tight restrictions against all diamonds that emerge from countries that have not adopted the Kimberley rough controls. This is the approach that you called for in your September testimony before Congress, and it is the approach that Representatives Hall, McKinney, and Wolf have taken in their legislation. We hope that you will support it strongly, and urge its immediate adoption by Congress.

Sincerely,

Leonard S. Rubenstein, Executive Director, Physicians for Human Rights; Adotei Akwei, Africa Advocacy Director, Amnesty International, USA; Bruce Wilkinson, Senior Vice President, World Vision; Dr. Clive Calver, President, World Relief; Raymond Offenheiser, President, Oxfam America; Rabbi David Saperstein and Rabbi Dan Polish, Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism; Rev. Bob Edgar, General Secretary, National Council of the Churches of Christ.

Rev. John McCullough, Executive Director, Church World Service and Witness; Nancy Aossey, President and CEO,

International Medical Corps; Stephen G. Price, Office of Justice and Peace, Society of African Missions; Wanjlru Kamau, President, African Immigrants and Refugees Foundation; Al Graham, Air Serv International; Loretta Bondi, Advocacy Director, Arms and Conflict Program, the Fund for Peace; Larry Goodwin, Executive Director, Africa Faith and Justice Network; James Matlack, Director, Washington Office, American Friends Service Committee; David Begg, CEO, Concern Worldwide U.S.; Jaydee R. Hanson, Assistant General Secretary, United Methodist Church, General Board of Church and Society, William Goodfellow, Executive Director, Center for International Policy; Beverly Lacayo, Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa; Kevin Lowther, Regional Director Africare.

Kathleen McNeely, Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns; Gaspar Colon, Adventist Development and Relief Agency International; Duni Jones, Self Help Initiative; David Beckman, President, Bread for the World; Alex Yearsley, Global Witness; Rev. Seamus P. Finn, Missionary Oblate Society; Roger Winter, Executive Director, U.S. Committee for Refugees; Rev. Leon Spencer, Washington Office on Africa; Tony Doyle, Mid-South Peace and Justice Center; Maureen Healy, Society of St. Ursula; Kevin George, Friends of Liberia; Thomas Tighe, President and CEO, Direct Relief International; Farshad Rastegar, CEO, Relief International; Barry LaForgia, Executive Director, International Relief Teams.

Keith Wright, Food for the Hungry; Richenda VanLeeuwen, Executive Director, Trickle Up Program; Peter Sage, Program Director, Ananda Marga Universal Relief Teams; Jeffrey Meer, Executive Director, U.S. Association for UNHCR; Ron Mitchell, Sierra Leone Emergency Network; Gay McDougall, Executive Director, International Human Rights Law Group; Lynn McMullen, Executive Director, RESULTS; Dr. Ritchard Mabay, Chairman, Coalition for Democracy in Sierra Leone; Margaret Zeigler, Deputy Director, Congressional Hunger Center; Alfred L. Marder, President, The Amistad Committee, Inc.; Reverend Alan Thomson, International Liaison, U.S. Peace Council; Carol Fine, Chairman, NGO Committee on Southern Africa; Washington Office, Church of the Brethren; Rachel Crowger, Executive Director, African Law Initiative; American Bar Association.

Peter Vander Muelen, Coordinator for Social Justice and Hunger Action, Christian Reformed Church in North America; Phyllis S. Yingling, U.S. Section Chair, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Rev. Mark B. Brown, Asst. Director, International Affairs and Human Rights, Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America; Rev. Phil Reed, Office of Justice and Peace, Missionaries of Africa; Robert Kushen, Executive Director, Doctors of the World; Joel R. Charny, Vice President for Policy, Refugees International; Brian Farenell, Advocacy Director, Friends of Guinea; Merle Bowen, Associate Professor, University of Illinois, William Martin, Professor, Binghamton University, Co-chairs, Association of Concerned Africa Scholars; Clifton Kirkpatrick, Stated Clerk, Presbyterian Church (USA); Kathryn Wolford, President, Lutheran World

Relief; Randall Robinson, TransAfrica; Daniel Vollman, Africa Research Project.

Mel Foote, President, Constituency for Africa; Pharis Harvey, Executive Director, International Labor Rights Fund; Bass Vanderzalm, President, Northwest Medical Teams, International; Rev. Richard Cizik, Vice President for Governmental Affairs, National Association of Evangelicals; Fr. Rick Ryscavage, S.J., Jesuit Refugee Service/USA; Kathy Thornton, RSM, Network: National Catholic Social Justice Lobby; Yael Martin, Director, Promoting Enduring Peace; Billie Day, Friends of Sierra Leone; Hasit Thankey, Project Officer, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative; Reynold Levy, President, International Rescue Committee; Gail R. Carson, Director, Relief and Food Security Programs, Counterpart International, Inc.; Paul Montacute, Director, Baptist World Aid of Baptist World Alliance; Dr. Evelyn Mauss, Physicians for Social Responsibility/NYC; Save the Children; Stephen Rickard, Robert F. Kennedy Memorial; Lonnie Turner, Washington Office, Cooperative Baptist Fellowship.

## HONORING TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

### HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, as we in Texas celebrate Public Schools Week, March 5–9, I wish to recognize the many achievements made by public schools in Texas. At a time when Congress is debating the merits of reforming education in this country, it is important that we recognize the progress that has been made in meeting the goals of our education system and to applaud the dedicated public servants who educate our children. As an educator and a former school board member, I have witnessed first hand the tremendous effort our teachers pour into every class, every hour and every minute with their students, and it is fitting that Texas recognizes their dedication during this special week.

Public schools are the backbone of our education system. Ninety percent of the school age population nationwide attends public schools. A good, quality public education serves not only as a bridge to vast economic opportunities, but also as a foundation for our strong and prosperous democracy. Thanks to the hard work of teachers, counselors and administrators, Texas has made significant strides in its public education system, especially in student achievement.

To continue on this path of success, we must offer more to our students and families than block grants and vouchers, which serve only to redistribute resources inconsistently and damage the democratic foundation of public schools. We must capitalize on our success and increase our efforts to modernize Texas classrooms, maintain a teacher ratio that places students in a personal learning environment with well-trained teachers, and ensure security and safety. The sad events this week in California remind us of the dangers in

ignoring students' needs. Therefore, it is important that public schools be given the resources to recruit and retain professional counselors and social workers who not only aid students in their academic planning but also provide support and consultation to those students who may suffer from depression or mental illness. Every child in Texas deserves this and nothing less.

As we chart our course in this new millennium, the education of all Texas children remains vital to our future. Texas Public Schools Week is the perfect opportunity to celebrate our past, our present, and our future.

#### TRIBUTE TO MS. JOAN KNISS

#### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to Ms. Joan Kniss of Brighton, Colorado, the 2001 Colorado Teacher of the Year. This prestigious recognition is no small honor. This year brought 3,500 teachers throughout the State of Colorado into competition for this prestigious award. Ms. Kniss, I am proud to say, teaches English at Brighton High School which is located within the congressional district I represent.

The Colorado Teacher of the Year Program is Colorado's oldest and most prestigious honors program which recognizes the contributions of the classroom teacher. The nominee must be an exceptionally skilled, dedicated, and knowledgeable classroom teacher. The standards for the award are high. The Colorado Teacher of the Year must inspire students of all backgrounds and abilities to learn, have the respect and admiration of students, parents, and colleagues, play an active and useful role in the community as well as in the school, and demonstrate high levels of academic achievement for their students.

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt the best teacher in the Great State of Colorado won in 2001. Ms. Kniss began her teaching career in Colorado in 1973 at North Junior High in Brighton, Colorado. For eight years, she worked within the school district on special assignment. Since 1984, she has served as a language arts teacher at Brighton High School. Mr. Speaker, through her many years as an interested teacher, Ms. Kniss has exemplified true dedication to Colorado's children and parents.

Every applicant for Colorado Teacher of the Year must submit an essay. Mr. Speaker, in her essay, Ms. Kniss wrote, "[W]e must focus on partnerships: teachers must be learning partners with their students; teachers must be partners with parents, and teachers must form partnerships with community members." Mr. Speaker, interested parents and teachers produce successful students. Successful teachers, like Ms. Kniss, are those who look to the future knowing the basis for their students' success is a background of solid academics.

Again, today on the floor of the House of Representatives, I say congratulations thank you to Joan Kniss, the 2001 Colorado Teacher of the Year, for her many years of educating Colorado's students.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PERMIT THE CONSOLIDATION OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

#### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with Representatives MATSUI, ENGLISH, LEWIS, BECERRA, RANGEL, WELLER, SAM JOHNSON, COLLINS, RAMSTAD, MCNULTY, HULSHOF, SHAW, and NUSSLE legislation that would repeal a number of limitations contained in the consolidated return provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. These limitations, originally enacted in 1976, are a relic from a time when the financial markets were highly regulated and financial institutions were taxed very differently than they are today. The limitations serve no good purpose and yet they complicate the tax code for both the taxpayer and the Internal Revenue Service and they place affiliated corporations that include life insurance companies at a competitive disadvantage relative to other corporate groups.

I had hoped we could have addressed this problem long ago, and indeed, much of the bill I am introducing today was included in the 1999 tax bill vetoed by President Clinton. It is my hope that we can focus our attention on this problem again this year, either in the context of a tax simplification effort, an income tax system maintenance effort, or as part of tax relief for business.

#### BACKGROUND

The consolidated return provisions in the tax laws were enacted so that the members of an affiliated group of corporations could file a single tax return. The right to file a "consolidated" return is available regardless of the nature or variety of the businesses conducted by the affiliated corporations. The purpose behind consolidated returns is simply to tax a complete business entity and not its component parts individually. It should not matter whether an enterprise's businesses are operated as divisions within one corporation or as subsidiary corporations with a common parent company. If the group is one economic entity, it should be taxed as a single entity and file its return accordingly.

Corporate groups that include life insurance companies, however, are denied the ability to file a single consolidated return until they have been affiliated for at least five years. Even after groups with life insurance companies are permitted to file on a consolidated basis, they are subject to two additional limitations that do not apply to any other type of group. First, non-life insurance companies must be members of an affiliated group for five years before their losses may be used to offset life insurance company income. Second, non-life insurance affiliate losses (including current year losses and any carryover losses) that may offset life insurance company taxable income are limited to the lesser of 35 percent of life insurance company taxable income or 35 percent of the non-life insurance company's losses.

The historical argument against allowing life insurance companies to file consolidated returns with other, non-life companies was that life insurance companies were not taxed on the same tax base as non-life companies. This argument is unfounded today. Prior to 1958, life insurance companies were taxed under

special formulas that did not take their underwriting income or loss into account. Legislation enacted in 1959 took a major step toward taxing life insurance companies on both their investment and underwriting income. In fact, at the same time the present rules were under consideration in 1976, the Treasury Department took the position that full consolidation was consistent with sound tax policy.

In 1984 and 1986, Congress reviewed the taxation of life insurance companies and made a number of substantial changes that have resulted in these companies paying tax at regular income tax rates on their total income. Today, life insurance companies are fully taxed on their income just like other corporations. There is no reason to treat them differently today, especially with respect to consolidation.

#### THE PROBLEM

The current restrictions place affiliated groups of corporations that include life insurance companies at a competitive disadvantage compared with other corporate groups and also create substantial administrative complexities for taxpayers and for the Internal Revenue Service. The five-year limitations, in particular, create irrational disparities between groups containing life insurance companies and other consolidated groups. For example: First, when a consolidated group acquires another consolidated group that includes a life insurance company member, the acquired group is deconsolidated. This means that, unlike other groups, intercompany gains in the acquired group would be recognized as current income while losses would continue to be deferred.

Second, for the five year period following a consolidated group's acquisition of a life insurance company, gains on any intercompany transactions are subject to current tax and cannot be deferred. However, gains of other groups that are allowed to file a consolidated return are allowed to be deferred.

Third, section 355 spin-off transactions raise questions concerning the five year ineligibility period for the spun-off company even if the group had existed and been filing a consolidated return for many years.

The ability to file consolidated returns is particularly important for affiliated groups containing life insurance companies. Many corporations in other industries can, in effect, consolidate the returns of affiliates by establishing divisions within one corporation, rather than operating as separate corporations. Unfortunately, state law and other, non-tax business considerations generally require a life insurance company to conduct its non-life business through subsidiaries. The inability to file consolidated returns thus operates as an economic barrier inhibiting the expansion of life insurance companies into related areas.

#### SOLUTION

There are no sound reasons to deny affiliated groups of corporations including life insurance companies the same unrestricted ability to file consolidated returns that is available to other financial intermediaries (and corporations in general). Allowing the members of an affiliated group of corporations to file a consolidated return prevents the business enterprise's structure, i.e., multiple legal entities, from obscuring the fact that the true gain or loss of the business enterprise is the aggregate of each of the members of the affiliated group. The limitations contained in present law

are so clearly without policy justification that they should be repealed.

The legislation we are introducing today will repeal the two five-year limitations for taxable years beginning after this year. For revenue reasons, the legislation will phase out the 35 percent limitation over seven years. This bill should be part of any simplification or tax relief legislation that may be enacted.

## ORGAN DONATION

### HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 7, 2001*

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker. So that New York States' recently established Organ and Tissue Donor Registry might be better publicized and promoted,

And so that the public might be better educated on the dire need for organ donation,

I will enter this inspiring article about New York State Assemblyman Jim Conte in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### JIM CONTE LEADING TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

(By Cheryl Johnston)

While he routinely makes a difference in the lives of many people in the state of New York, Jim has the greatest impact on four particular people who live in the town of Huntington Station—his wife Debbie and his children Sarah, Jeffrey, and Samantha. In the ups and downs of political life, it is Jim's family which keeps him anchored. He knows they're most important in life.

Jim got sick before he met Debbie, when he was in his first year of college. Because he'd always been healthy, he was surprised when his doctor said glomerular nephritis was responsible for his swollen feet and sent him home from school. Jim missed more than half of that freshman year, but his health stabilized again. He resumed his studies, acquired an internship with the New York State legislature in Albany and completed his degree in economics. Life was on a roll again.

After graduation, Jim returned to Albany to work in various positions in government, including working for Assemblywoman Toni Retalliata. When she sought another office and won, Jim decided to run in the special election for her Assembly seat. He had just one month to campaign and give it his all. He attended campaign events and walked door to door to meet the Long Island constituents. He worked from sun up to sun down, ignoring the fact that he was retaining fluid and that he had a chest cold he couldn't seem to shake. Before the election even took place, he ended up in the hospital with kidney failure and pneumonia.

Debbie, who was dating Jim then, remembers: "I was shocked to see how quickly he had become run down. His breathing was so labored that I could actually hear it from down the hallway. He was very weak and his color was bad. He hadn't urinated for a cou-

ple of days. We got him to the hospital, where he was intubated immediately. He came close to dying. With the special election underway, he'd just kept going and going. His health had taken a back seat—and he almost paid with his life. Ever since, his priorities have changed. Now he pays attention to his health."

While Jim was in the hospital, people in his party, community, and family rallied around him, carrying on the campaign without him. "I still remember walking into the headquarters, knowing they had pulled me through. It was a wonderful feeling."

The feeling was wonderful and the win exciting, but Jim's health was another story. He was on hemodialysis and very weak, but if he wanted to hold onto his new position of Assemblyman, he couldn't take a break. The next regular election for his seat was only eight months after the special election. He put in long hours both as an assembly and as a candidate, fitting in dialysis sessions either early in the morning or in the evening.

When his healthcare team initially mentioned a transplant Jim was cautious but, after consideration, he agreed to the procedure. Only six weeks after his name was placed on the list at Albany Medical Center, a matching kidney was available. In March of 1989 he received a donor kidney and recuperated well. He had a 13-day hospital stay, which included a small bout of rejection. To the amazement of his colleagues in the Assembly, Jim returned to the legislative chambers by budget time in April.

Jim later found out that his donor was a young woman named Ashley. "In the midst of that family's suffering, with the loss of their wife and daughter, they made the decision to donate. For that, I'm eternally grateful." He later showed his gratitude by giving his first daughter the middle name "Ashley."

It didn't take long for him to gain back his strength and continue his productive life. And six months post-transplant, Debbie and Jim got married. Debbie had a special perspective of the medical challenges Jim faced because she was a pharmacist and also because brother-in-law, Donald, had received a successful heart transplant six years earlier. This knowledge enhanced Debbie's ability to support Jim as a wife and helpmate.

In 1991 they had Sarah Ashley. Two years later they were blessed with the birth of their second child, Jeffrey. But the tide turned less than two months later, when Jim's nephritis returned. With weeks, by mid-August of 1993, Jim's transplanted kidney was failing and he was back on dialysis.

Jim was put on the transplant list, but this time his wait was 18 months. During the difficult wait, Jim kept up his regular work schedule. While the legislature was in session, he went to early morning dialysis sessions with a fellow Assemblyman, Angelo DelToro from Spanish Harlem, and then returned to the Assembly. "The two of us put human faces on the organ shortage problem. We made others in New York's state government and beyond see that the problem was real—and that, in itself, had an impact."

On December 20th Jim got the call that an organ was available and underwent his second transplant surgery, this time at the

hands of Dr. David Conti. It proved to be a success. Sadly, Angelo DelToro died of complications of dialysis while Jim was still in the hospital.

Since the second transplant, Jim and Debbie had a third child, Samantha, now two. Jim's priority at home is appreciating his three children and his wife. Another priority in Jim's life is supporting the cause of organ donation and transplantation so that others might receive the gift of a second chance at life.

"I do anything I can for that cause," he says. "I'm in a unique position to bring the message to those who make decisions. I tell others about my success and the overwhelming need for more organs. I try to educate the public through interviews on TV, radio and in the newspaper. I include the message in newsletters to my constituents."

Jim has sponsored a number of bills designed to educate the public and reward those who choose to be donors. Frank Taft, director for the Center of Donation and Transplant comments, "Assemblyman Conte has never forgotten that his transplant began with a gift. In the Assembly, he has worked diligently to try to pass legislation to remember those who gave this most precious gift and to promote bills that will lead to increased organ donation."

At times, bills have gotten mired down in party politics, but Jim never gives up. "I just get smarter," he explains. For example, he couldn't get enough support in the majority party (he's with the minority party) to pass legislation creating a statewide organ donor registry. So he worked administratively instead of legislatively. He joined Governor Pataki's transplant council, which actually was successful in establishing a statewide-computerized donor registry. When another piece of organ donation legislation was killed in the healthcare committee, Jim gave the bill to a member of the majority party, who could gain more support from within his party. This selfless move resulted in the successful passage of the legislation under someone else's name.

While he's concerned about effectiveness within the hallowed halls of state government, Jim is also concerned about the effectiveness of his own transplant. "I try to take care of myself," he says. "I follow a low-fat diet, with lots of fruits and veggies. I exercise—either at the gym, on the treadmill or walking outside."

He's also careful about adhering to his medication regimen. "I've never really had a problem with my transplant medications. I made a perfect switch from Sandimmune to Neoral. And I get my medications faithfully each moth from Stadtlanders. It's a fantastic service."

Through his actions and through his life, Jim Conte demonstrates that one man can make a difference. But his wife Debbie doesn't look at him and see what he's done; she looks at him and sees who he is. She explains, "He's everything good. He's easy going, a great dad, a loving husband. He's very caring of his community and family. He's very dedicated." No wonder this man is a leader.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 8, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## MARCH 9

9:30 a.m.

## Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine the Bureau of Labor Statistics employment data in order to gauge the status of the February employment situation, as well as the latest consumer and producer price indexes with respect to the inflation outlook.

1334 Longworth Building

## MARCH 13

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine the National Nuclear Security Administration, Department of Energy.

SD-124

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 415, to amend title 49, United States Code, to require that air carriers meet public convenience and necessity requirements by ensuring competitive access by commercial air carriers to major cities.

SR-253

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the Administration's proposed budget for veterans' programs for fiscal year 2002.

SR-418

10 a.m.

## Judiciary

To hold hearings on promoting technology and education issues relating to turbocharging the school buses on the information highway.

SD-226

2 p.m.

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 361, to establish age limitations for airmen.

SR-253

2:30 p.m.

## Finance

To hold hearings on issues relative to living without health insurance.

SD-215

## MARCH 14

9:30 a.m.

## Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on election reform issues.

SR-301

## Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider their fiscal year 2002 budgetary views and estimates on programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee and agree on recommendations it will make thereon to the Committee on the Budget.

SD-628

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on whether Congress should allow states to require all remote sellers to collect and remit sales taxes on deliveries into that state, provided that states and localities dramatically simplify their sales and use tax systems.

SR-253

10 a.m.

## Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine drug treatment, education, and prevention programs.

SD-226

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings to review intelligence programs.

S-407, Capitol

## Budget

To resume hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002.

SD-608

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.

345 Cannon Building

10:30 a.m.

## Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

2 p.m.

## Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

## MARCH 15

9:30 a.m.

## Rules and Administration

To continue hearings on election reform issues.

SR-301

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

## Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 26, to amend the Department of Energy Authorization Act to authorize the Secretary of Energy to impose interim limitations on the cost of electric energy to protect consumers from unjust and unreasonable prices in the electric energy market; S. 80, to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to order refunds of unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential rates or charges for electricity, to establish cost-based rates for electricity sold at wholesale in the Western Systems Coordinating Council; and S. 287, to direct the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to impose cost-of-service based rates on sales by public utilities of

electric energy at wholesale in the western energy market.

SH-216

10 a.m.

## Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting to markup S. 149, to provide authority to control exports.

SD-538

2 p.m.

## Foreign Relations

## European Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine certification of the United States assistance to Serbia.

SD-419

## MARCH 21

2 p.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Klamath Project in Oregon, including implementation of PL 106-498 and how the project might operate in what is projected to be a short water year.

SD-628

## MARCH 22

10 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Vietnam Veterans of America, Retired Officers Association, and the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs.

345 Cannon Building

2:30 p.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

## National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review the National Park Service's implementation of management policies and procedures to comply with the provisions of Title IV of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998.

SD-192

## MARCH 27

10:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on issues relating to Yucca Mountain.

SD-124

## APRIL 3

10 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine issues surrounding nuclear power.

SD-124

## Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine online entertainment and related copyright law.

SD-226

## APRIL 24

10 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Bureau of Reclamation, of the Department of the Interior, and Army Corps of Engineers.

SD-124

APRIL 25

10 a.m.

## Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the legal issues surrounding faith based solutions.

SD-226

APRIL 26

2 p.m.

## Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the National Nuclear Security Administration, Department of Energy.

SD-124

MAY 1

10 a.m.

## Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain Department of Energy programs relating to Energy Efficiency Renewable Energy, science, and nuclear issues.

SD-124

## Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine high technology patents, relating to business methods and the internet.

SD-226

MAY 3

2 p.m.

## Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for Department of Energy environmental management and the Office of Civilian Radio Active Waste Management.

SD-124

MAY 8

10 a.m.

## Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine high technology patents, relating to genetics and biotechnology.

SD-226